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WORKS IN PROGRESS

VOLUME 6, NO. 3 | THURSTON COUNTY RAINBOW COALITION | JULY 1995 ■ FREE

"So much do they fear my words that they want me muzzled as they prepare to garrote me." Mumia Abu-Jamal

Capital Clubhouse Funding Slashed

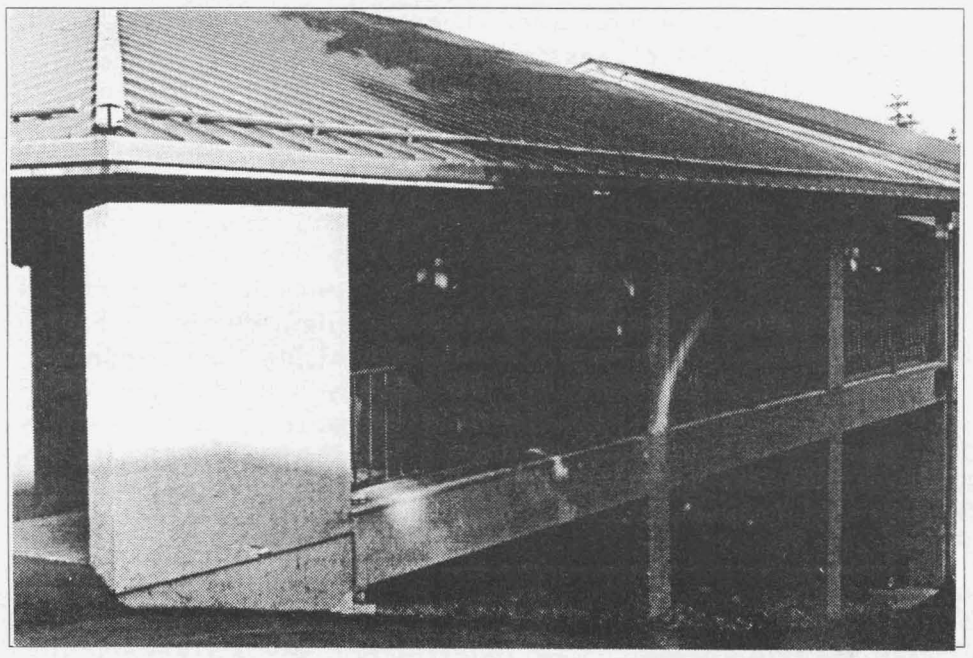
Judy Weller

Capitol Clubhouse, a drop-in center serving person with mental illnesses, is facing a major cutback in funding. This cutback is so severe that the Clubhouse will be curtailing services immediately. Donations of all kinds are needed.

Capital Clubhouse was founded in 1989 through a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). It is a consumer-operated demonstration project to provide psycho-social rehabilitation for mentally ill persons living in Thurston and Mason counties. The Board and staff of the clubhouse reflect the makeup of the community at large, i.e., business person, professionals, consumers (those who are experiencing the effects of mental illness and utilizing services to recover), and others concerned with mental health.

When the original grant was successfully completed, the funding for the project shifted to the counties through the Regional Support Network (RSN). A recent shift in RSN funding priorities has placed the Clubhouse in jeopardy.

The Clubhouse currently provides a place where the mental health consumer can go to socialize, to just be in a place where people understand their challenges (one of which is the effect/side-effects of the medications they take). The Clubhouse members can quickly identify when medications are not working or not being taken in the proper dosages. This immediate identification of a problem prevents unnecessary hospitalization, which saves the taxpayers' dollars. It is critical to the stability of the member and his/her family. More important, it prevents the depletion of community resources such as health services, emergency services, and public assistance programs.



The stigma attached to mental illness is based on the unfounded fear of mental illness and of the mentally ill. Misconceptions concerning the conditions that comprise mental illness lead to the exclusion of the sufferer from normal activities. The ignorance of the condition by both the general public and by the person challenged exacerbates the problems of the persons affected. The amount of effort required to surmount these problems, if performed by psychiatrists, hospitals, case managers and therapists, would not only be cost-prohibitive, but the time to accomplish the task would be measured by years instead of months.

It is cheaper to support the clubhouse than to spend money on repeated hospitalizations. In addition, the members of the Clubhouse can be a great resource for the businesses in the community, in that they have usable skills. Most of the members are able to function on a limited basis, and several of them are either wholly- or partially-employed.

"The Clubhouse currently provides a place where the mental health consumer can go to socialize, to just be in a place where people understand their challenges..."

The service offered by CCH is difficult to measure in dollars and cents. Clients frequently are referred to CCH by a team of professionals to aid and accelerate the healing process. This frees those professionals to offer greater service to other individuals and to the community. Most of the members come to the Clubhouse voluntarily, knowing that the Clubhouse is an important part of their continuing stability in the community.

The activities provided by the clubhouse assist the members to develop social skills that are necessary for the consumer to function in a broader society. There are dances, to which not only the members, but family members and friends, also, are invited. This provides the families and friends with an opportunity for lighthearted interaction with the members, and the chance to develop friendships and support networks with people who have like challenges and concerns.

Field trips offer the members expanded opportunities to interact with the community. Members often are reluctant to expose themselves to the

(Continued on page 15)

City Council Needs to Hear More About its Criminal Justice System

Brother Earth

The Olympia City Council retained the Institute for Law and Policy Planning (ILPP) of Berkeley, California, to conduct a study and analysis of the city's criminal justice system, to identify criminal justice philosophies and examples of court systems that have incorporated or implemented those philosophies, and to develop jail and court options that will meet Olympia's criminal justice goals with a cost-benefit analysis for each of the options. It also retained Merlyn Bell and William C. Collins to evaluate and report on conditions in the city jail.

On Sunday, April 23, 1995, the Olympia City Council held a special study session where it considered both reports and city staff reports for the purpose of developing strategies and options for meeting Olympia's criminal justice needs in both the short and long term. There did not appeared to be significant input from the community regarding observable problems with the city's criminal justice system.

"... reports concur that jail conditions have serious legal implications and that they are concerned about "the very fundamental, very serious problems which exist today in the Olympia jail."

A citizens' report was submitted to more fully describe problems in the Olympia criminal justice system which are not addressed elsewhere and to examine the implications of same in light of the ILPP and Bell/Collins findings and recommendations.

It did not address conditions within the city jail, it only notes that the ILPP and Bell/Collins reports concur that jail conditions have serious legal implications and that they are concerned about "the very fundamental, very serious problems which exist today in the Olympia jail."

The report did address problems with police conduct. One problem with providing examples of police excesses to the City Council is that when anyone complains about police misconduct or stands up to the bullying tactics of the few rogue officers, the police begin trying to intimidating the complainer, stifling most legitimate complaints. Then the police department can tell the Council that it's doing fine with no complaints.

We would like to compile first-person accounts of police misconduct, delete names and other identifying information, and be able to provide this information to the City Council. If you have any accounts of police misconduct of the sort described in the following report. Please write

(Continued on page 14)

LETTERS

Not all Rock'n'Roll bands can rehearse in Rochester

Dear Editor:

Me and some of my mates experienced another case of big government butting in where they don't belong last night. Why must some people rely on the State to intervene in simple matters between neighbors?

Me and the boys were rehearsing for our gigs next month when who should walk in but an officer from the OPD. He politely informed us that an anonymous neighbor had complained about the noise of our playing.

After the many hours and hundreds of dollars of soundproofing we'd invested, I couldn't believe we were all that loud. Yet he claimed he could hear us from the street.

It was 8 p.m. and still light outside, and if I'd walked down the street right then I would have heard all sorts of things, probably – domestic squabbles, blaring televisions, maybe even the bellowing of a lawnmower, leafblower, or chainsaw.

There is no objective standard for noise complaints. To bust you for speeding they need to clock you with a radargun, but to bust you for noise pollution all they need is one call from a cranky neighbor who doesn't like rock'n'roll and all that it represents.

When was the last time the OPD ever walked unannounced into a suburban home and told people to turn off their TVs because it was destroying their minds? Bands need places to play and not all of them can rehearse in Rochester.

We are being punished for choosing to spend our evening engaged in creative, interactive endeavor.

Yours truly,
Bo N. Spyter

Can They Really Contribute?

Carol Simila-Dickinson

Can a person who uses a wheelchair become a professional dancer? Can a person with cerebral plasy work as an engineer? Can a person with donw's Syndrome write a book and have it promoted by a major publisher? Can he star in a TV servies? Can a deaf person be Miss America?

Many careers seem to have obvious limitations. So do other activities. Can a person without legs ski? Can a person without arms drive? Can a person with limited muscle control communicate? Can a person who has brain damage think and feel? Can a person who has mental illness reason?

Our understanding of what a task requires largely comes from popular wisdom and from the images that we have seen, either in person or in the media. Often we protect those ideas of what is possible as if they were sacred. Perhaps limiting who can do what we do makes us feel important, or powerful, or better.

Let's assume, for a moment, that you are doing in life exactly what you want to be doing. Now, imagine that tomorrow you sustain a trauma, suffering damage to the brain, the psyche, a limb, your eyes or ears. Eventually, through science, technology, and lot of work, you learn to compensate. Would you like to keep on doing what you love? Most people would say yes.

The fact that less than 30% of people with disabilities are gainfully employed does not reflect their desires and interests.

People who were born with disabilities have the same range of interests as people who weren't. The fact that less than 30% of people with disabilities are gainfully employed does not reflect their desires and interests. It reflects restricted access to across-the-board educational opportunities, job "requirements," and limits on creativity in the personnel office.

The answer to all of the questions above is yes. Even to this one: Can a person who disbelieves that learn otherwise? ◆

WORKS IN PROGRESS

Mission Statement: This organization is dedicated to promoting mutual understanding among diverse cultural groups and providing a voice for peoples disenfranchised by the dominant culture. We encourage the presentation of material by those most affected by exclusionary and unfair practices. Our aim is to explore the meanings of injustice and democratic participation in our society and in relation to the emerging global transition.

Anti-Discrimination Clause: We will collectively endeavor to be sensitive and respectful to all those oppressed in this society, and their issues. However, if and when we should make a mistake in this regard, we expect to acknowledge it and to express regret for injury or insult given.

The following statement will become part of the Editorial Policy and will be the governing tool for the Anti-Discrimination Clause: *WIP will make every effort to work with the contributor of material considered by WIP to be offensive in order to reach a mutually agreed upon resolution, but WIP reserves the right as a last resort to edit or not print submitted material.*

WORKERS IN PROGRESS

Dave Campbell, Tom Freeman, Greg Hohnholt, Teresa Jennings, Jerome Johnson, Zachary D. Lyons, Evelyn Montague, Hali Panneton, Chris Russo, Marie Smith, Sylvia Smith, Pat Tassoni, Dave Zink

Works In Progress is a community newspaper sponsored by the Thurston County Rainbow Coalition. Opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect those of the Rainbow Coalition or the Workers In Progress and are solely those of the authors.

Correspondence/articles are always welcome. Articles on disk (Wordperfect)preferred. WIP reserves the right to publish in whole or part all submissions. For editing purposes, please enclose your phone number. Send submissions to Works In Progress, PO Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507.

Winter Gardening

WSU Cooperative Extension and Master Gardener Foundation are cosponsoring a free workshop on "Winter Garnening as part of the 'Country Living' community education program.

July 6th, 6:30 to 8 pm
Dirt Works in Yauger Park, Olympia

Call Kit Paulsen, Water Quality Exension Agent at 786-5445 or TDD 754-2933 for more information or for directions to Dirt Works. Citizens requiring special accommodations are encouraged to call either number.

Linda Allen

Backyard concert to benefit HANDS OFF WASHINGTON

July 8th 8:00 pm
3121 French Rd NW, in Olympia

$10 suggested donation.
(Less upon request)
Children free with adult.
Carpooling suggested.
Bring a blanket or chair and a citronella candle.

For more info *866-0748*

Salmon Coming Home:

Clayoquot Restoration Camp

June 27 to Sept25, 1995
Vancouver Island

Cascadia Restoration Society is organizing a restoration and education camp in a clearcut in Tla-o-qui-aht territory on the highway to Long Beach, midway between Port Alberni and Tofino A variety of restoration projects will be organized to ensure that young or old, weak or strong, will play a significant role.

For more info: tel: 604-725-4218, fax: 604-725-2527, e-mail: focs@web.apc.org (specify for Paul C. or Joanna G. in the title)
Mail: Box 587 Tofino BC V0R 2Z

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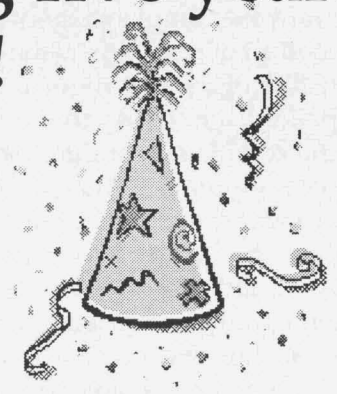
safe and legal health care, and a woman's right to choose

Thursdays 8:30 am - 3 pm
1100 Eastside Street NE

Now celebrating five years on a shoe string!



Please lend your support.

❑ Subscription $25
Please mail to me ❑

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Send to: Works In Progress, PO Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507

WIP Schedule

WIP article submission deadline is:

Friday, July 21

On that day, there will be a meeting at SPEECH (218 Fourth Ave) at 6 pm. Call 705-2726 for info.

Proofreading Meeting

Tuesday, July 25 at 7pm
Olympia Timberland Library

Advertising Info

⇨ Dave Campbell at 352-6132

Inch Rate $7.50
Discounts available

A Homeless Man's Reply to Downtown Business

Jerry Borrero

I stopped off in Olympia about 21/2 years ago to have a place to stay while applying for Social Security. I stayed at the Salvation Army for 21 days. By this time I was approved for G.A.U. The Salvation Army people told me I was making enough money (i.e., $399/mo.) to get a place to stay, so I was asked to leave. After leaving there I stayed at the First Baptist Church for quite some time. When I heard it was closing I moved into the woods, which I did not mind. While living there I was approved for Social Security.

My point is that I'm one of the people who some downtown business people don't want around. Point: I got $21,000 for retro pay, and I spent 90% of it DOWNTOWN. I can take you to some businesspeople who can prove what I say is true. I bought a car from a man who works at a bank downtown. I paid a friend back $1,000 because they helped me when times were down. And they live in Olympia. I eat at the restaurants downtown. I shop at the stores downtown. I've never been in trouble with the law here. I know some people do, but there are those of us who don't. We are trying to live, just like you. We just aren't well enough to own a business; or maybe because we don't take our cars to the Appearance Palace, we're looked down on. I would rather spend my money doing my own car; does that make me a bad person? Businesspeople downtown give me credit each month. Do you think they would trust me if I was as bad as you want to paint me?

I'm not trying to put anyone down, I'm just trying to say we have a right to live. We live on limited incomes and we don't always spell right, but we try. It's no wonder I have a Grim Reaper attitude with people putting down the people who in fact support this town and country as well as they do. How can this be fair? Is there any fairness left? This land belongs to no one, you only think you own it, it was not put here to own, you decided who owns what. Why can't we all live in harmony, why can't we all live in peace? I have an apartment now, but I sure could use a low-income place to live. There's apartments downtown that house some of the people you don't want living there at the Fleetwood, so tell me what's the difference if they live 2 blocks away or at the Fleetwood?

It saddens my heart to see responsible people (i.e., some business owners) trying to shut down a place where people can live and maybe with some of the money their saving the they can go to the Appearance Palace downtown or the restaurant downtown, or the bank, the dress shop, the bead store. We will spend our extra money downtown. So what's the big deal? Can you tell me face to face that I'll ruin your business if I live at the Fleetwood? By the way, I took my car to Olympia Auto Body DOWNTOWN to have $1,250 worth of work done to it. I didn't go to Portland or Maine or the west end or to Lacey, I had it done downtown. Can you see what I'm saying? I'm not the only one who spends money downtown. I now some of the people you don't want at the Fleetwood who also spend money downtown.

So in closing may I please say, open your minds and your hearts and try to reconsider your views about the Fleetwood building. The Ladies and Gentlemen who require your approval would thank you beyond your wildest dreams. I would also like to say that for 99.9% of the time, I've been treated by kindness, good natured, and sincere attitudes by the business people downtown. You may ask yourself why? I believe with all my heart that it's because I'm not as bad a person as you have stereotyped me. I'm not an outgoing person, just someone trying to help my sisters and brothers a secure safe place to live. ◆

"I've been treated by kindness... by the business people downtown... I believe... it's because I'm not as bad a person as you have stereotyped me."

Offering a Positive Solution

Phil Vandeman

In the present political and economic environment many people are concerned about their future and the future of their children. The job markets and employment opportunities are changing so rapidly people feel they have lost control.

So what is the solution? Take control into our own hands, not defensively and destructively as the gunhoarding militias are doing, but constructively by forming manufacturing and service cooperatives which will be owned and run democratically by those who work in them.

A group of local residents is working to form such a co-op using the Mondragon co-ops in Spain as a model. Mondragon is a town in the Basque area in the north of Spain. The first small manufacturing co-op was started there in 1956 with 5 young men educated in cooperatives and technology. A bank, La Caja Laboral, was an essential part of the development, as was a local technical school. Cooperative principles were taught in their technical school through theory and practice.

The principles under which these co-ops operate are: equality, all workers have equal rights and obligations; solidarity, members of a given cooperative should gain or lose together; dignity of labor, all workers have equal respect and participation, i.e., a vote on the councils that make policy decisions, and an obligation to help in making those decisions.

Co-op members are represented in two groups: a governing council represents their interests as owners, and the social councils represent their interests as owners, and the social councils represent their interests as workers. All workers must invest in the co-op, and there is no outside ownership. Capital needed beyond the workers investment is obtained through bank loans. Income is distributed according to market principles, adjusted to be more equitable.

A tentative initial project is the manufacture of composting toilets which we feel will be an essential part of sustainable community development in the immediate future, but decisions on projects will be made among those people willing to be involved as workers in the co-op.

"The job markets and employment opportunities are changing so rapidly people feel they have lost control."

Anyone interested please contact Phil Vandeman at 352-0494 or Pat Holm at 357-4151. ◆

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GREEN PAGES
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Green Pages is a forum for individuals and organizations concerned about the integrity of our environment and the quality of life in our community.

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218 West 4th Ave, Olympia, WA 98501

Funding the Olympia Political/Cultural Center

Join the growing list of individuals and groups, now over ten, who are committed to opening an alternative site in Olympia. We are seeking 100 individuals to contribute $10 a month towards the establishment and ongoing expenses of a Political/Cultural Center in Olympia, tentatively scheduled to open in the fall of 1995. Groups, unions, and organizations will be asked to contribute more.

We anticipate needing money to cover the costs of rent and utilities. Additional funds are needed for stocking the Center with supplies and incidentals such as tables, chairs, shelves, etc.

The Center recently received a $500 award from the Community Sustaining Fund towards this endeavor. This money will be spent on start-up costs. In October of 1995, Noam Chomsky will be giving a lecture in Olympia. All of the proceeds will go towards the operation of the Center.

If you or your group, organization, and union would like to become a supporter of this endeavor please write or call for information on the Political/Cultural Center at (360) 956-1771, or write OPCC PO Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507-0295.

The Political/Cultural Center is committed to building a culture of resistance and solidarity based on respect, multiculturalism, empowerment, and the self-determination of all people. To that end, the Center is committed to challenging all forms of oppression and encouraging the participation of all people, particularly those who are marginalized by the dominant society. A major purpose of the Center will be to work for an Olympia community and a broader community that is inclusive, equal, and just.

The Political/Cultural Center is an open, accessible place for people to socialize, have fun, play music, watch films, listen to speakers, teach and learn, develop organizing skills, share food, dance, and display and see art. The Center promotes an alternative social and economic system based on meeting human needs, rather than the profit and wealth of a few. We seek to provide information, analysis, entertainment, art, and discussion that is not available from the mainstream media and institutions.

The Political/Cultural Center is organized in a democratic manner that values the participation of all who share its principals. Members of the Center agree to share their skills and knowledge, and to make decisions in a non-hierarchical manner.

The Center is committed to the principle that decisions should be made by the people who are likely to be affected by them. ◆

Next meeting

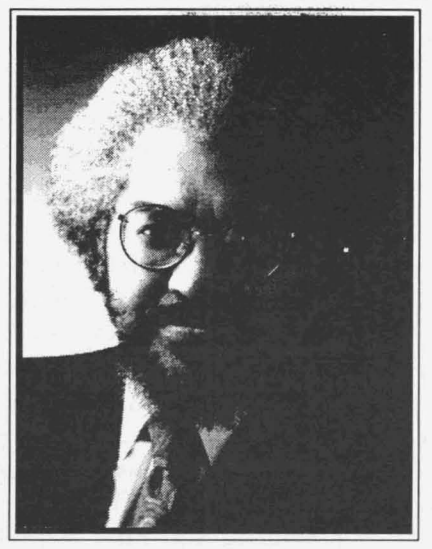
Tuesday, July 18, 1995
7 pm
Olympia Timberland Library

Issues to be discussed:

Funding, Tax Status, Grants, Location, Name

Along the Color Line

Violence Against African-American Women



Dr. Manning Marable

There is a spectre of violence which threatens African-American women at every level of our society. That threat of violence manifests itself at the individual level and institutionally. That is, violence may be experienced at work, or on the street, or in the home, by black women. Or it may be produced and perpetuated by large institutions, such as the criminal justice system and the prisons, within the economy and social organization. In either case, what creates a context for the violence is the deafening silence which occurs when our sisters are abused, violated and murdered.

The most violent crime committed against women of color which is under reported is rape. The National Women's Study, funded by the national Institute on Drug Abuse, interviewed over four thousand adult women about rape in 1990 and 1991. The study found that the number of rapes in the US was more than five times larger than the national Crime Survey had estimated and reported. Police statistics seriously underestimate the instances of rape and other violent crimes against women. The National Women's Study estimated that 12.1 million women have been rape victims at least once. Almost 62 percent were attacked when they were younger than eleven years old.

Women are also subject to violence at places of employment. Murder is the leading cause of death of women at work. According to a study completed by the National Institute for Occupational safety and Health in 1991, 4 out of every 10 women who died on the job were either "shot, knifed, asphyxiated or beaten." Although the risk of being killed by accident on the job is much higher for males than for females, the percentage of women who are murdered on the job is 40 percent: significantly higher than the percentage for males, only 10 percent. Black women are almost twice as likely to be killed at work than white women.

The pattern of violence against women must be seen in the broader political context of the federal government's assault against the poor. The Republican-controlled Congress has targeted poor women by rejecting proposals to increase the minimum wage. The political assault on welfare has been framed in the public discourse in starkly racial terms, as if women receiving public assistance are virtually all black and Hispanic, and live an "affluent life-style." But according to economist Julianne Malveaux, nearly half of all women on public assistance also do some kind of paid work, usually at under five dollars per hour. The actual AFDC payments can vary dramatically, from $613 a month for a woman and two children in California, to only $121 a month for that same family in Mississippi. And in racial terms, the largest single group of welfare recipients, as of 1992, was not black or Latino, but white.

Perhaps the most pervasive form of institutionalized violence committed against women is represented by the criminal justice system. A comprehensive statistical overview of the status of women in prison has been compiled by Justice Works Community, a Brooklyn-based, nonprofit project that serves women prisoners, former prisoners and their families. The project's research states that women are the fastest growing population in US prisons and jails. As of 1994, approximately 90,000 women were incarcerated throughout the US. The number of women in prison increased by 30 percent between 1980 and 1990.

The vast majority of black women who are in prison are mothers to dependent children. About 40 percent of all women prisoners were either sexually or physically abused prior to their incarceration. The vast majority of women prisoners, 75 percent, are serving sentences for nonviolent offenses. But of the remaining women, those convicted of violent crimes, were charged with offenses against a spouse, relative or acquaintance. Many of these women, especially black and Latina women, were only defending themselves against an abusive partner.

... for black and Latina women, prisons and jails are the first responses by the state and by those in authority to social problems like family violence, poverty and addiction.

What is the cost for this massive incarceration of women in the criminal justice system? The cost of incarcerating a woman in a New York state prison for one year is $30,000: in a New York City jail, the cost is $59,000 per prisoner. Hundreds of millions of dollars nationally are spent to warehouse women prisoners, a massive waste of both human and financial resources.

We need to look at alternatives to incarceration, such as community service, employment assistance and job training, alcohol and drug treatment, health care and mental health services, and alternatives to prosecution and nonconfinement alternatives. In effect, for black and Latina women, prisons and jails are the first responses by the state and by those in authority to social problems like family violence, poverty and addiction.

We cannot create a movement which frees or liberate black people on the basis of race, if we acquiesce to the violence and patterns of oppression experienced by black women, which are rooted in gender inequality. Inevitably and inextricably, such patterns of domination reinforce each other. Our vision must be of a society and social relations which are not coercive or exploitative; where our children are freed from the shackles of hunger, fear and poverty; and where our sisters are not victimized by the dynamics of rape, domestic assault and homicide.

Dr. Manning Marable is Professor of History and Director of the Institute for Research in African-American Studies, Columbia University, New York City. "Along the Color Line" appears in over 275 newspapers and is featured by 80 radio stations across the US and internationally. ◆

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WSFE Local 443 on their
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Farm Workers Vote for UFW Representation

UFW of Washington, AFL-CIO

On Friday, June 2, farm workers at Chateau Ste. Michelle winery voted for the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO to represent them as their exclusive bargaining representative. The final tally was 53 to 33. Under the terms of the agreement, we expect the workers to sign the first collective bargaining agreement in Washington state history by the fall harvest.

Eight years of struggle preceded this historic vote. In 1987, thirteen workers were fired for protesting unfair working conditions. They then came to the newly founded, then independent, United Farm Workers of Washington for help.

These workers and their peers did not know that they were embarking on an eight-year journey. They did not know that they would travel tens of thousands of miles to leaflet, picket, march, and educate. They did not know that they would endure years of discriminatory and unfair treatment. They did not know that they would give birth to a new generation and see them off to school before they marked the eagle on the ballot.

They also could not have known about the extraordinary, selfless sacrifice of so many people such as yourself.

With your unwavering faith in them, you sustained their determination to push forward. We have no doubt that this moment could not be possible without you.

"They said that we were dreamers. They did not know that we would never stop until we achieved this moment."
Chateau Ste. Michelle farm worker

We have always contended that this first contract would open the door to collective bargaining for other workers. The Chateau Ste. Michelle workers are committed to spreading their victory to other farms. We hope that you will continue your support to make this new dream a reality. We will keep you informed on contract negotiations and new organizing drives. ◆

Life in a Shelter: the Best and the Worst

Joseph MacRae

Winter 1971

Portland, Oregon

It was night, 6:00 or 7:00. Temperature was in the 20s, snow. I met a couple of young "hippy types". The older brother was still on an acid trip, probably still is. His younger brother had met Jesus. Their parents were upper-middle class, paid the younger brother to take care of the older brother and keep him away from home. The older brother asked me if I wanted to go out and witness with him.

We walked down to the Burnside district to a "Rescue Mission." It had until recently been an abandoned business dwelling, a church donated the rent for it. At that time it had no soup line and at 6 pm the doors opened. A couple of lights were suspended from the ceiling over some long tables. There was some pastry that was donated, a large coffee maker, styrofoam cups, some cans of Bugler tobacco and rolling papers, and boxes of wooden matches. There were no beds, only plywood sheets on the deck and a wool blanket to sleep on.

6 a.m. was wake up time. Everyone was back out on the streets and the door locked until 6 p.m.

At that time most of these street people were an older lot. About half were "railroad tramps" and the other half migrant farm workers.

Portland had more street people that year: 1) it was a cold winter, 2) Settle was cleaning up First Ave and the Old Water Front with all its new import shops. It had already been happening for a while starting with Expo 61, the Boeing lay-off of 1970, the Vietnam War.

Winter 1984

Wichita Falls, Texas

The oil field boom was over. This shut down happened fast. Hundreds of drilling service and production companies were laying off or shutting down. The South was saturated with people who came there looking for work.

This time the street people appear from all over and all ages: unemployed auto workers from the north, unemployed oil field hands, construction workers, ex vets from three wars, drug and alcohol burnouts, older people who's social security was not enough to live on, rail tramps, and a few who couldn't deal with responsibility.

An increasing number of people were mentally handicapped and not receiving or qualifying for help. They were the ones who were having the hardest time. Many were not allowed in restaurants and a lot of times not allowed in shelters because of their often violent condition and no one qualified to deal with them.

This mission was mostly supported by local businessmen and a few churches. It was then run by some self-proclaimed minister who tried to run it like a minimum security institution.

Around 5 or 6 p.m., the doors open and for the first hour you had to go to the chapel for an hour of preaching, then line up for supper. There was only a limited number of beds and a person could only stay 5 consecutive days in a month. You had to shower if you were going to spend the night, but a person was allowed to shower and then leave.

The city police harassed me as a vagrant and gave me two choices, go to the Red Cross shelter or go to jail.

At 6 a.m. it was morning service in the chapel than breakfast, then out the door.

So what do street people do all day? Unfortunately most of the noticeable ones are seen panhandling, standing in alleys, sipping wine and rolling cigarettes from recycled butts. This has formed a strong stereotype.

For the rest it's... head off for the local "Day Labor Hall," and hope to get a day's work, hang out at the library, walk the streets, sit in the park. In late fall one can walk the streets and gather pecan nuts, pack them across town to the seed and feed mill and sell them.

Winter 1985

Mississippi froze over

The worst mission I've been in is the famous Union Street Mission in Nashville, Tennessee. The Gatlin Brothers wrote a song about this placed called "The Midnight Choir". From 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. it is a maximum security installation.

This place recruits a few "good" men as security people who are allowed to stay all day. They are given a blue baseball cap with a security badge on it and a three or five cell black flashlight for a "billy".

The procedure is about the same: line up in the courtyard, eat supper, and then you had two choices, 1) into the chapel from there to the showers and bed or 2) back out onto the streets.

There were three places to sleep in this mission. A bunk in the dorms if you were sober and one of the first in the door. You could only stay in the dorm five nights in a row in one month. Then there was the basement. This was where all the drunks were sent. You were given a blanket and had to sleep on a mattress on the cement floor. The basement had poor ventilation, and the smell was stifling. Every night there was at least one fight. The security guards would come in and break it up with clubs or flashlights, usually dragging one or more to the door and throwing them down the steps to the sidewalk.

After the basement was full or closed to sober people and there were people still lined up out in front, they were let into the chapel to sleep. This was what I would try to wait for.

6 p.m. morning wake, eat breakfast, out on the street. Walk up to the job service, sit around, hope to get some work. Some of the better jobs I got that winter were Noal Ice Company, Flavor Rich Diary, and Moore Displays.

Nashville was a real street unfriendly town. It was full of music have beens, and wanna-bes. Though the Street people pretty much helped each other to survive, there was a brotherhood there, especially among country folk. "We're all cousins somewhere along the branch."

When I wasn't working, I spent most of my time at both the public and state libraries. They have an excellent state archives section there. I did a lot of historic research with my time.

1991

Colorado Springs, CO

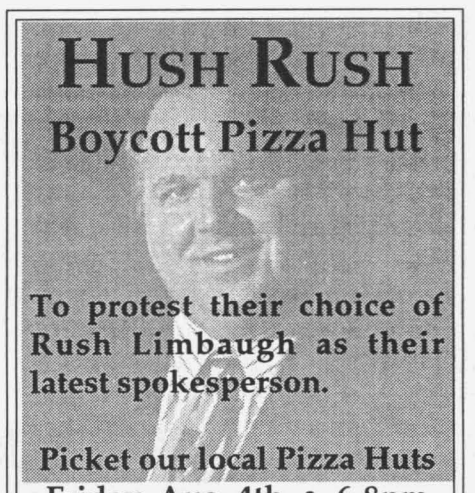
I was there three weeks out on a bicycle tour from Granate, Oklahoma to Wichita Falls, Texas. I got caught in a bad thunder storm. I took shelter in a covered picnic area at a city park. BAD MISTAKE IN YUPPYVILLE. The city police harassed me as a vagrant and gave me two choices, go to the Red Cross shelter or go to jail.

This shelter was a lot different. You could stay as long as you want. No get up hours, you could stay and sleep all day or go out and come back as you please. The staff even treated people decent.

The people were different, too. There were several college students, who couldn't afford both tuition and housing, several young families with children, and several single mothers with children waiting to get into low-income housing. There were some drug burnouts who were not responsible to care for themselves and three true rail tramps who stayed to themselves.

There were some people who were full time employed, but at minimum wage, it's hard to find affordable living.

After a hard trip on the road I actually enjoyed a couple of days "R and R" getting some rest, and some decent food before finishing the last 600-700 miles back to Texas. ◆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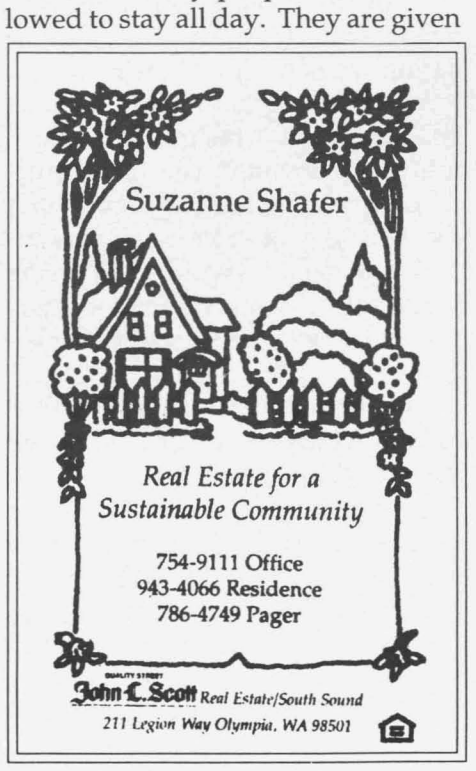

Pro-lifers aren't pro-life, they're pro birth

What If Everyone On The Planet Knew That They Were Precious, Valued, And Wanted?

Letitia Flynt

As a woman, mother, and female being on this planet, I agree that abortion is a lousy answer to casual sex, a non-supportive culture, and a skewed economic system. I would rather abortion never have to be considered an option to a pregnancy. I would rather no woman ever feel threatened by the reality of bringing another human life into this world. This is hardly the reality of many women here or around the world. All of us are a part of this system, and contribute to it's negative side to one extent or another. Abortion is but one symptom of a much broader range of human problems and inequities.

When I hear people *claim* to be "Right to Lifers," something inside me hardens. Where are the pro-lifers when it comes to building a life that supports those already born to this planet? If "Right to Lifers" were out there on the front lines, seeing to the needs of all the neglected and unwanted children already here, they would have some justification for their position. To say that abortion is wrong yet do little or nothing to remove the reasons for abortion is unconscionable.

If Pro-Lifers were taking action to correct an economic system that perpetuates social division, disparity of human rights and priviliges, economic well being, and the ignorance that leads to abortion, they would have my serious attention. If they were on the front lines insisting that everyone have access to an exceptional education, a decent livelihood, affordable housing, health care, and a balanced life style, I would join their efforts. However, **I will *not* contribute to their fear, guilt, and self-righteous violence.**

If they saw that all **women and all *men*** had the very best information possible to prevent unwanted pregnancies, and that both parents be responsible for new lives, I would count that voice worthy.

Until pro-lifers are more than just pro-birthers, they hold little more than a fanatical opinion, which does not alleviate the problem and increasingly causes their followers to act out in violent and indefensible ways.

To demand that all pregnancies result in the birth of a child, no matter what the situation or circumstance of that life after its birth, is immoral. It invites even greater suffering for much of humankind living with the realization that they and theirs are expendable to "mainstream society". Wouldn't we insist, no, **demand,** that justice, decency, and human well being be the norm around the world, not just when it suits our fancy or economic purposes!

If Pro-Lifers were taking action to correct an economic system that perpetuates social division, disparity of human rights and priviliges, economic well being, and the ignorance that leads to abortion, they would have my serious attention.

Abortion is like so many of today's problems in that it insists that we ask ourselves, "Do we really want a solution?" If the answer is 'yes,' then we would have to deal with all the causes of that particular problem. That would bring **all** of our comfort zones into question and it would be hard work. Besides, we might have to give up something that we don't want to give up; like our secure, safe, comfortable lifestyle, or our one sided view point.

Think again, Pro-Lifers. Your energy would be better spent taking care of the young and old children already on this planet, rather than opening your hearts and arms to the unborn. No, it's easier to curse and damn those who feel they have little alternative rather than doing the hard work of listening to what brought them to that decision, and then acting

(Continued next page)

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Warm "Welcome" for Human Life International

Dave Zink

The weather varied from drizzle to rain Saturday afternoon, June 17th in Tacoma. That didn't keep about 100 people from picketing La Quinta Inn to voice their objections to a hypocritically-named group called "Human Life International" (HLI) holding a training seminar at that motel. It was an "unwelcome wagon" party - and we got our point across with a variety of pro-choice signs and chants.

"No Nazis, no KKK, No Fascist USA!"

"Not the Church, not the State. *Women* will decide their fate!"

"Pro-Life: That's a lie. They don't care if women die!"

Behind the nice-sounding name, Human Life International is actually a racist, neo-fascist, anti-semitic outfit that promotes homophobia and harasses health clinics that provide abortion services. The seminar held at La Quinta was to train anti-choice activists to be more effective in "carrying out the pro-life (sic) battle plan" by blocking clinic access and intimidating women. One of their favorite techniques is to get into a woman's face, show her a picture of a nearly full-term baby, and call her a murderer for killing her baby. Now that the Freedom of Access law has allowed women to avoid some of the worst harassment, HLI feels it needs to come up with new and more effective techniques.

The picketing concluded with a rally in which a number of speakers addressed the gathering.

A young woman named Stephanie said that 6 years ago, she would probably have been inside La Quinta. At that time, she was a member of a right-wing fundamentalist church. When she came out and said she was a lesbian, they told her she was evil and kicked her out. Now she knows that HLI is not a kind, Christian group, but is masquerading as Christian. "Look at what these people are saying!":

HLI spokesmen and leaders include: Winfried Pietrek, German right-wing nationalist. Used to be an advocate for freedom for Rudolph Hess, one of the highest officials of the 3rd Reich, until Hess committed suicide at Spandau.

Randall Terry, head of Operation Rescue, wants to make homosexuality illegal, punishable by law. He is also a leader of the "US Taxpayer's Party" .

Bernard Nathanson, author of "Aborting America", says that one day soon, we won't need abortion. Is he talking about RU486? No, eugenics: "We will soon be able to perfect the human race, create a super-race, and by the same token, create a race of subhumans, bred for strength and size and pure devotion."

Paul Cameron: "The homosexual is like a dog that gets a taste for blood after killing its first victim."

Other speakers at the rally included:

Linda Knighton, who said she was there as part of the Environmental Community. "We're all in this together. The same people that are raping and corrupting the earth are the same ones that are corrupting, raping, and denying rights to women."

Fred Hyde of the Freedom Socialists, and AFSCME activist, said that the attack on, and control over, women is part of the system's control over **all** of us. "We don't need, nor want people here teaching how to blockade and terrorize clinics!"

A member of the Socialist Workers Party related what happened in Canada, where HLI is also trying to make inroads. The Archbishop of Montreal had allowed HLI to rent

(Pro-lifers, Continued)

with real compassion to end the need for abortion.

Why do women, one half of the World's population, make such a small fraction of the World's political, economic, social, and spiritual decisions? Do we think critically as we live out our lives?

We the first world privileged? Who bears the burden of the choices that we make? Third world women and children? Who makes our clothing? Who grows and harvest our food? Who does the sweat work so that we can live so comfortably?

What price do we pay for consuming the resources of other nations both human and material? Do other nations look at women in the United States with admiration? How are American women viewed by peoples of the world? Who is responsible for our military and political decisions? Do we have the influence that we as women are willing to assume?

We must demand that work which alleviates pain and suffering and restores justice receive fair payment. We can't depend on women to continue volunteering to give the necessary time and life energy to bring about needed change. This work must receive fair payment. We are half of the world's population. We can unite and refuse to accept less than justice!

An old world is dying away and a new world is being born. Women have a powerful stake in the birth of this new world. We are the mothers and midwives of this new world. ◆

Amend Constitution to End Economic Deteriorization

Marvin Saillard

The earned incomes from the production of wealth in our economy come from the wages of labor, and the interest from capital. Interest is income to laborers who work, save, and invest their wages in the production of more wealth. But neither labor nor capital can produce wealth without access to land for locations and for natural resources.

As Society progresses and population increases, the growing demand for land increases the value of land. Consequently, land-title holders are always able to demand higher rents for their land. Because land value is a community-created value, private appropriation of land-rent by landowners makes it necessary for government to tax the earned incomes of labor and capital to provide public revenue to finance public administration, public infrastructure, and public services.

Private appropriation of the community-created rental-value of land allows landowners to use, mis-use or not use valuable land as they please. Full employment in our economy requires optimal efficiency in the use of all of our valuable land. Unemployment and poverty result when valuable land is held idle or underdeveloped.

Under-taxation of land-rent encourages under-development and under-assessment of valuable land which encourages land speculation. The resulting artificial scarcity of valuable locations leads to land-price inflation. Unaffordable land, and unaffordable high prices for products, increase unemployment and poverty.

In our economy land-rent is collected by landowners as private unearned income instead of being collected as public revenue by the government to finance public administration, infrastructure, and services. Therefore private earned incomes are taxed to finance these public expenditures. Consequently, the rich grow richer and the poor grow poorer.

Amending our State Constitution and adopting a two-rate property tax would permit us to employ incentive taxation to begin to reverse this growing deteriorization of our economy.

Amending our State Constitution and adopting a two-rate property tax would permit us to employ incentive taxation to begin to reverse this growing deteriorization of our economy.

Incentive taxation includes the government collection of land-rent as public revenue. This would give landowners the incentive to put their land to the best use suited to its location and natural resource, or to sell their land to someone who would PUT IT TO ITS BEST USE. This would make land speculation impossible and do away with land-price inflation. Urban sprawl would no longer be necessary.

The other part of incentive taxation is the untaxing of all earned incomes of labor, and earned incomes from investment in the production of capital products.

Ask middle class people, and poor people, how incentive taxation would benefit them. ◆

Church facilities to hold a conference in that strongly Roman Catholic city. A protest which included a letter-writing campaign and a picket by two thousand people helped change the Archbishop's mind. The result: HLI is now banned from Montreal Catholic Church facilities. People united **can** make a difference!

Ben Sondiker of the United Front Against Fascism pointed out that all the HLI folks can fit into that motel, but **we**'re out here taking up the rest of the city.

Dave Zink spoke for the Thurston County Rainbow. He stressed that the right wing is seeking to extend its influence over society and its power over us. We must not let that happen.

Thanks to the Q. Street Patrol who helped provide security at the event. These folks are a community self-policing project that generally patrol Broadway and Capital Hill that was started to prevent gay-bashing.

The event was an example of the kind of inclusive, non-sectarian movement we need to build. As well as the groups already named, people from the Stonewall Committee for Lesbian and Gay Rights, WEnPAC, Forestia (the naturist cooperative near Issaquah), other women's health clinics, and several unions were also participants.

On the way home, the sun came out. It didn't stop raining, but the sunshine created a rainbow so glorious, I had to pull over and watch it for awhile. A sign of better things to come? ◆

Volunteers Are Needed

Tamara Wells, of Olympia's Eastside Women's Health Clinic told us that volunteers are needed every Thursday to counter anti-choice picketers and act as escorts to help patients through an upsetting experience: getting past an insulting crowd ("Don't Kill your Baby!") and into the clinic. The clinic has had windows shot out and bomb threats as well as blockages. Ms. Wells also stressed that we must defend our clinics - terrorism across the country has shown that we really can't depend upon the police. Eastside Clinic is going to conduct an escort training class in the third week of July.

For more information, call 943-5127.

Sandy Nelson Turned Adversity Into Victory

WIP News Service Update

Sandy Nelson turned adversity into victory when she and members of her defense committee stopped the TNT from snuffing out a Washington state law that protects the political rights of employees.

Passed by popular vote in 1992, the law bars discrimination against workers who take political stands. It, and the state constitution, are the bases for Nelson's suit.

Passed by popular vote in 1992, the law bars discrimination against workers who take political stands. It, and the state constitution, are the bases for Nelson's suit.

In 1990, the TNT yanked Nelson, the journalist, lesbian, and socialist activist, from her reporting job and made her a copy editor because she was part of a gay-rights campaign. TNT told her that she could get her job back if only she would drop all her activism. Instead, backed by the ACLU, she sued. She has built worldwide support by explaining that for workers today, the right to organize on their own behalf is a survival issue.

It was discovered that TNT lobbyists had been busy at the state capitol, quietly and successfully persuading legislators to delete the relevant section of the law by adding an amendment called section 21 to another bill. When Nelson's defense committee discovered these shenanigans, they mobilized. Letters and calls from the ACLU, labor councils, unions, lesbian/gay rights, and other groups deluged Governor Lowry, urging him to veto the amendment.

Pacific Northwest Newspaper Guild Local 82 warned that if Section 21 took effect, "All Washington workers - not only journalists - will lose the only protection they have from job discrimination based on political activities. That would create two classes of citizens: 1. Employers, free to lobby for and against legislation that furthers their interests, and to donate to political candidates, committees, and initiative efforts; and, 2. Workers, who risk discipline or termination for exercising the same rights".

Governor Lowry listened! As a result of that deluge, he vetoed Section 21, preserving safeguards for workers and an important foundation for her suit.

You can help win this important case. To stay current, and to find out what you can do, write to the Sandy Nelson Defense Committee. P.O. Box 5847, Tacoma, WA 98415 or call (206)756-9971.[end item] ◆

Mumia Abu-Jamal

An Innocent Man's Execution is set for Aug

WIP News Service

Mumia Abu-Jamal is an African American journalist and advocate for racial and economic justice, on death row in Pennsylvania's super-maximum security prison at Waynesburg. On June 2nd, Pennsylvania's Governor Thomas Ridge signed the warrant for Jamal's execution by lethal injection. In 'phase 2 status', he's allowed "no pen, no pencil, no books, no legal material, just him and the cell".

In 1982, Jamal was convicted of killing Daniel Faulkner, a Philadelphia police officer. He was sentenced to death despite evidence which points to his innocence. Over the past decade, appellate courts have refused to recognize the racial and political biases that violated Jamal's human and constitutional rights and led to his conviction and death sentence.

At the time of the incident, Jamal was a well-known award-winning journalist and activist in the Philadelphia area. Thirteen years earlier, at 15 years of age, he had been one of the founding members of the Philadelphia chapter of the Black Panther Party; and by late 1969 he had become its communications secretary. In the mid-1970's, he became known for his journalism, including news broadcasts on National Public Radio, the mutual Black Network, and his own talk show on FM radio. His writings have appeared in a number of prestigious publications, including the *Yale Law Journal*. In late 1980, he was elected chair of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Association of Black Journalists. His writings have inspired many. The January, 1981 issue of *Philadelphia* magazine named Mr. Jamal "one of the people to watch" - advice that the city's Fraternal Order of Police ("FOP") obviously heeded. Since his youth, police maintained surveillance over and harassment of him as a known activist. During all those years, despite the scrutiny, police found no basis for linking Jamal to any criminal activities.

He remains a progressive voice and leader, and a capable, competent, and compelling speaker and writer. In May 1995, his book "Live From Death Row" was published by Addison-Wesley. Those opposed to his message want Jamal silenced.

Jamal has always maintained his innocence. On the night of the shooting, he was driving a cab when he came upon a police officer beating somebody with a flashlight. Jamal rushed to the scene to try to stop the beating. He discovered that the man being beaten was his own brother! What happened next remains unclear. According to eyewitnesses, someone fired on them and then fled. Jamal took a bullet in the abdomen and was found bleeding on the curb when the police backup arrived. Police officer Faulkner was pronounced dead upon arrival at the hospital.

Witnesses maintain that Jamal was also physically beaten by police at the site of the shooting. One witness testified that 45 minutes passed before Jamal was taken to the hospital. There, according to hospital staff, he was beaten again. Questions remain as to how thoroughly the police pursued other suspects. Even though Jamal had no criminal record, the death penalty was sought.

"This case is important because it is a life or death issue that illustrates how racial, economic, and political biases are structurally imbedded in our criminal justice system."

Contradictory testimony and evidence

Over 125 witnesses gave statements to the police at the scene. The prosecution selected two who - though their stories changed several times - fingered Jamal at the trial. Both had prior convictions and pending charges, making them clearly susceptible to coercion by the police and District Attorney. The court refused to permit the defense to show that the key prosecution witnesses had a motive to lie due to police rewards and threats. Their testimonies conflicted with other prosecution witnesses. One eyewitness described a totally different assailant much taller and heavier than Jamal. Another described an assailant wearing an Afro, while Jamal wore his hair in dreadlocks. Four reported seeing someone fleeing from the scene - but Jamal was unable to run away. He had been critically wounded by a gunshot and was sitting in a pool of blood on the curb approximately four feet from where Officer Faulkner had fallen.

The court allocated only $150 to the defense for the investigation of the case. The court excluded testimony that police coerced several witnesses. They told at least two prostitutes that they would be allowed to continue working the streets with impunity, with plainclothes police guards, if they would testify against Jamal.

Not being able to produce the witnesses it needed to rebut the prosecution's case, the defense was forced to rely instead on the testimony of sixteen character witnesses. All testified that Mumia could not possibly have committed such a crime because he was known both professionally and socially as a gentle and decent man.

Police ballistics experts failed to match the supposed "murder weapon" to any bullets found in the policeman's body. A dusting of this weapon failed to reveal Jamal's fingerprints. The police never tested Jamal's hands or clothes for powder burns, or if they did, covered up the result. Expert pathologists testified that the prosecution's theory of how Jamal and Faulkner were shot was physically and medically impossible.

A false "confession" story was concocted months later. The prosecution claimed that Jamal confessed as he lay with his arms handcuffed behind him on the emergency room floor just after he arrived. Yet Doctor Regina Cudemo, who was present in the ER, did not hear the claimed confession. Instead, she testified that she saw an officer kick Jamal and heard him moan. Gary Wakshul, a police officer who stayed with Jamal from the time he was driven from Locust Street, wrote a police report immediately after the episode which stated: "During this time, [Jamal] made **no** statements." The jury never heard from Wakshul: the police made him unavailable by sending him "on vacation".

Jamal sought and was initially granted the right to defend himself. Then, during jury selection, a court-appointed attorney - who openly told the court that he was unprepared and had neither the time nor training to handle the case - was forced on Jamal. His efforts to have the attorney removed because he was ineffective were denied. This attorney has since been disbarred.

The jury: 2 Black, 10 White. Under pressure from the court to expedite the selection process, a jury was selected that included people with personal contacts in the police department. Jamal's counsel failed to object to the skewed makeup of the jury. He even consented to the judge's summary dismissal of a Black juror who had already been selected, replacing her with a white male who said he did not feel that he "could be fair to both sides." Although 40% of

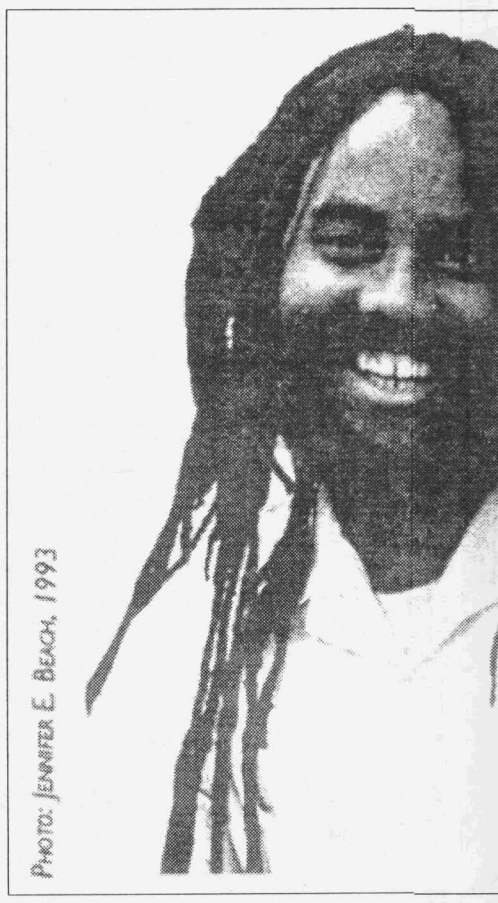

PHOTO: JENNIFER E. BEACH, 1993

Philadelphia's residents are black, eleven out of sixteen potential black jurors were excluded peremptorily by the prosecution. The racial makeup of the jury definitely did not reflect the community: so much for the constitutional requirement for a hearing by one's peers!

Due to court rulings and misconduct, the facts of the case - that Jamal was shot by Officer Faulkner as Jamal approached the scene, and that a third black male then shot Faulkner and fled the scene -were suppressed and not established at the trial.

In his summation to the jury, the prosecutor insisted that by convicting Jamal, they would not be responsible for a death sentence, since Jamal would have "appeal after appeal after appeal". This implied that the responsibility for his death did not ultimately rest with the jury. Such language has been found to be fatally misleading in courts all over the country, and by the U.S. Supreme Court, providing reason to overturn a sentence.

Throughout the trial, the prosecution raised the issue of Jamal's political background. The court allowed the prosecution to quote old political state-

write...fax...phone

The defense has filed yet another appeal on behalf of Mumia Abu-jamal on June 5, 1995. It also counts on obtaining a stay of execution.

Of equal importance is to bear pressure on Judge Ablert Sabo to recuse himself from presiding over a re-trial of Mumia Abu-Jamal should it be granted, for his flawed record seems tomake him unfit to sit on any death-row appeal, let alone that of Mumia Abu-Jamal.

What can you do?

Write/fax/phone the following demanding a recusal of Mr. albert Sabo:

Judge Legrome Davis
1408 One East Penn Square
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 686-9534, (215) 686-2865 (fax)

Judge Albert Sabo
1286 Wanamaker
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 686-51 , (215) 563-1623 (fax)

Judge Alex Bonavitacola
(Administrative Judge)
516 City Hall
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 686-3770, (215) 567-7328 (fax)

Also write/phone/fax:
Governor Thomas Ridge
Main Capitol Building, Room 225
Harrisburg, PA 17120
(717) 787-2500, (717) 783-3369 (fax)

Send financial donations to support:
Equal Justice U.S.A. Box 5206 Hyattsville, MD 20782 (301) 699-0042

Prepared by Bernard Vogt

ugust17, 1995 at 10 PM

ments out of context to convince the jury that a death sentence was appropriate. During the sentencing phase, Jamal exercised his constitutional right to address the jury. After finishing, the prosecution cross-examined him on his membership in the Black Panther Party and his political views. Introducing as evidence a 1970 article which featured a then 16-year-old Jamal, prosecutor

McGill asserted that Jamal's BPP membership meant that he had been waiting 12 years for an opportunity to "kill a cop." Judge Sabo overruled the defense's objections to this line of questioning, and allowed inflammatory racial and political statements by the prosecution to stand.

The Philadelphia police hated Mumia for exposing corruption, racism, and brutality. The FOP has been spearheading demands for the execution of Mumia. They have launched censorship campaigns against publishers, radio stations, actors, and artists who have been trying to present the truth about Jamal's case. Trying to appeal to voters, President Clinton recently appeared alongside Maureen Faulkner, widow of the slain police officer. The corporate media has been conducting hatchet jobs which have parroted the FOP's lies and fabrications. When National Public Radio announced they were going to broadcast commentaries by Jamal, police and politicians in Congress rushed to put a stop to it, charging that NPR would be supporting a "cop-killer". NPR gave in under pressure, saying on one hand that the commentaries were "too controversial", and later that they were "not compelling". Through it all, under brutal and isolating conditions, Mumia has refused to stop fighting for social and economic justice.

The list of irregularities and procedural violations goes on and on. Why is this man being treated in this way? This case is important because it is a life or death issue that illustrates how racial, economic, and political biases are structurally imbedded in our criminal justice system. This case needs to be understood in a broader context. Black men make up 61% of Pennsylvania's death row prisoners, although they make up only 9% of the state's population at large. *Only two* of the more than 273 executions carried out since the supreme court reinstated the death penalty in 1976 have resulted from cases involving white defendants and black victims.

The criminal justice system has long discriminated against political activists. Documents from the FBI's Counterintelligence Program (COINTELPRO) made public through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) reveal FBI involvement not only in the harassment of political activists, but also in the falsification and suppression of evidence. Subsequent release of COINTELPRO documents detailing extensive campaigns to destroy the Black Panther Party, Socialist Workers Party, and other left-wing organizations has resulted in the successful reversal of some convictions. For example, a New York State court overturned the conviction of Dhoruba Bin Wahad, a former leader of the New York City BPP, and freed him on 22 March 1990.

The 1982 jury verdict was: Guilty of premeditated murder. Is it wrong to question this verdict? What would *you* do if you happened upon your brother - or another family member or loved one - being brutally beaten? Would you attempt to intervene? Is it wrong to question the sentence when witnesses tell of being threatened, bribed, and intimidated by the police?

Judge Albert Sabo presided over Jamal's trial. Nationwide, Sabo has sentenced more people to death (31 total) than any other judge in the country - all but two of whom were persons of color. A *Philadelphia Inquirer* review of 35 of Sabo's trials found that "through his comments, rulings, and instructions to the jury, Sabo favored prosecutors". In one noted case, Sabo coached the prosecutor to introduce evidence, saying "it would be helpful to a conviction."

In response to the death warrant, actor Ossie Davis said, "The warrant is an outrage! Mumia is somebody we desperately need alive. We cannot let them take such a voice from us. We call on all decent people of this country to put up a struggle of gigantic proportions."

What Can We DO?!

Welcome to the real world. First, realize that the class struggle is raging on, fierce as ever. Ignore it at your peril. Right before the death warrant was signed, police officials and district offices were told by Pennsylvania state authorities to "prepare for possible mass arrests of protestors" as a result of this travesty.

The Corporate State has effectively made death row an ultimate form of censorship. That the ruling class wants to silence this articulate and passionate voice should really come as no surprise. **Wake up** to the fact that the corporation-owned media is being used to mislead us. Don't trust it. Corporate news should be required to carry a warning label: "Take only with a healthy dose of skepticism".

Mumia is a life-long advocate for civil and political rights who now needs advocates for his life. Whatever you can do, DO! Help stop this murder. Demand that the Governor rescind the death warrant. Demand a fair trial, with adequate defense and full disclosure of police coercion of witnesses for the prosecution. Call or write Governor Thomas Ridge and send a copy of your letter to:

Equal Justice USA
PO Box 5206
Hyattsville, MD 20782
(301) 699-0042
fax: (301) 864-2182

And send a copy to the *Daily Olympian* and other local newspapers.

We must defend our heroes and leaders who are singled out and attacked. Many can be united in this crucial battle, and through it learn about the nature of this system - a system that has no solutions to serious social problems - and the power of the People to fight for a better world.

"Don't tell me about the Valley of the Shadow of Death. I live there."
Mumia Abu-Jamal.

◆

Another Innocent Man May Be Put To Death

Bernard Vogt

"An innocent may be put to death:" Under this headline, syndicated Columnist James J. Kilpatrick recently came to the aid of Joe Spaziano, death row prisoner in Florida slated to be executed on June 27. Only a pardon from Florida governor Lawton Chiles can save the man now.

His trial for murder seems to have been seriously flawed: testimony of the key witness against Mr. Spaziano had been induced under hypnosis, a fact that was kept hidden from the jury. The trial took place in 1975; ten years later, Florida's Supreme Court held that hypnotically induced evidence was unreliable and inadmissible, but the ruling was not made retroactive.

Mr. Kilpatrick neither investigates jury selection process, defense, nor the person of the judge, but some bias may have been at play when we consider that both the defendant and the key witness of the prosecution were then so-called outlaw bikers.

Mr. Kilpatrick never says so, but I'm sure he counts on his readers to plead with the Florida governor for an act of clemency. ◆

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Fleetwood BuildingNews And Editorial Briefs

The Saga of the Fleetwood Continues

Greg Hohnholt and
Letitia Flynt

Lodoro motel trade gets thumbs down from state officials, local politicians stall and stammer, business support for Fleetwood established as business opposition digs in for a showdown, conditional CHAS letter drafted by city council

"When we last left our story, Steve Cooper, local realtor, was offering the Lodoro Motel as a trade for the Fleetwood building....."

Yes, this quest for genuine low income housing is getting to be quite a soap opera, eh, faithful readers? From here on in, you might have to invest in a score card because the cast of characters is expanding exponentially; the aforementioned realtor being only one of many additions to this almost mythical drama.

Relax. We're going to make it easy for you, God knows you can't depend on *The Olympian*. What appears below is a round-up of what we feel are the most pertinent developments in the Fleetwood building brouhaha.

Lodoro motel trade: a shaft by any other name

Last issue, *WiP* covered the trade deal that realtor Steve Cooper offered to the Low Income Housing Institute in an April 19 letter to Sharon Lee, executive director of LIHI. The eleventh hour trade offer was viewed favorably by Mayor Bob Jacobs, county commissioners, the businesses opposing the Fleetwood, the Chamber of Commerce, and *The Olympian*. We thought it stunk because the Lodoro offered less than half the housing (20 units to the Fleetwood's 43) and because the Lodoro is assessed at one-third the value of the Fleetwood (also note that new housing could not be built at the Lodoro site and be funded under HUD Single Resident Occupancy guidelines; only moderate rehabs are permitted).

Sharon Lee followed up on Cooper's offer and gave the site a thorough inspection, nonetheless. She then reported back to the Fleetwood funders and asked if a switch could be made. In brief, HUD and the Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development (DCTED) both gave several reasons why the funding for the Fleetwood could not be transferred to the Lodoro site.

In addition to reasons already cited, John LaRocque of DCTED stated that "the original proposal was for housing for single men and women. The new site is probably better suited for families." And Susan A. Wilson of HUD stated that "It seems doubtful, given the present one bedroom configuration of the existing units and the necessity for relocating businesses that a financially feasible project could be developed by a July 7th date, or by a date providing an additional three month extension [was approved]" (LIHI has received one three month extension already).

The plot thickens?

Please note that bit about relocation. Under the Uniform Relocation Act, the businesses now at the Lodoro site would obtain some great new offices at LIHI's expense if the trade were OK'ed, meaning less money for actual housing. Also note that Commissioner Diana Oberquell's attorney husband Argul has an office at the Lodoro. Coincidence? You decide.

I only mention the Oberquell connection because there seems to be an inability on the part of Bob Jacobs, Steve Cooper, and the county commissioners to realize that "no" means "NO". If the funds cannot be shifted for very rational and obvious reasons, why do they continue to act as if the Lodoro trade is their one chance of appeasing an intransigent business community (and saving their political fannies)? It is simply not possible, period.

LIHI's primary concern was to save those units from being lost to 13 deserving homeless folks, while the city just wanted to save face with the business community. Meanwhile, the county stalls on drawing up a contract it has already tacitly agreed to brokering for purely political reasons.

Despite the strength of these reasons, on the 15th of June, Mayor Bob Jacobs initiated another meeting to discuss the Lodoro trade. This time he brought out the big guns, with city manager Dick Cushing, his assistant Steve Hall, Cooper, and commissioner Judy Wilson meeting with state Representatives Sandra Romero, Cathy Wolfe, Senator Karen Fraser and Mike Fitzgerald from DCTED. Nevertheless, the answer was the same, as it must always be for an ill-conceived offer: NO!!

Holding the CHAS letter for ransom

Now some bad news, but with a relatively happy ending.

Since April, LIHI had requested of the city council a Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) letter to ensure that all of the Fleetwood's 43 units were subsidized, Section 8 housing. The CHAS letter acts as a "seal of approval" that ensures the Feds that the local jurisdiction approves of Federal money being used for rehabbed apartments; in this case, Olympia's city council originally wrote a CHAS letter for 30 units last year. In the original grant application, LIHI had only requested 30 units, but after a closer examination of the building, they discovered that an additional 13 units were possible. Therefore, the original CHAS letter was not binding for these additional units. LIHI had to get another CHAS.

The city then sat on its haunches, forcing LIHI to request a three month extension from HUD. Keep in mind that the city normally writes CHAS letters for local housing projects (e.g. the Miller building) without much fuss. Their stance with the Fleetwood CHAS is, to this extent, unprecedented, especially considering that they wrote a CHAS letter for 30 units at the Fleetwood last July. Obviously, the city viewed the CHAS as a trump card, and decided to use it to pressure LIHI into looking into the Lodoro trade more carefully than any sane person would.

Mere speculation, you say? Well, consider this fact: when Vince Brown suspected that LIHI was getting shafted, he requested Ken Black, Community Development Coordinator, to make copies of all the city's CHAS letters from the past four years (Ken Black usually signs all CHAS letters for the city). Result? The city was on the phone to HUD in a nanosecond. They told HUD that they suspected LIHI was preparing to sue them, and wanted to know what their options were.

How do I know this? (This is the fun part): HUD called Vince Brown back after getting off the phone with the city, and gave him the entire scoop. HUD told Brown that the city sounded scared, and were gearing up to defend themselves. Just knowing how nervous the city was would make anyone suspect that LIHI's CHAS letter was being held up with purpose and premeditation.

Meanwhile, back at the county commissioner's...

The city is not the only major player in this stalling strategy. Dick Nichols, Diana Oberquell, and Judy Wilson have been acting in congress with Bob Jacobs and Co. by holding up the $450,000 in CDBG money that was, in fact, already awarded. The commissioners are stalling by not working out a contract with LIHI under which the award could be released. The reasoning is the same: force LIHI to look at the Lodoro trade-off while time is quickly running short for everyone involved. HUD has given LIHI one three month extension already, and is not likely to hand over another.

From all the evidence we've seen, the commissioners are planning on taking their sweet time, and they don't mind playing fast and loose with the truth, either. In an April 13 letter to the Olympia Downtown Association, the commissioners stated that "We do not intend to pursue a contract under our CDBG award until we are more comfortable with the proposal and the rest of the financing

(Continued next page)

Now the good news about businesses & the Fleetwood

While the city has been scratching its head, Vince Brown, an attorney working for low income folks through the Puget Sound Legal Assistance Foundation, has been talking to business people. His aim is to gather signatures from downtown businesses that endorse the Fleetwood project. As of this writing, he has gathered eighteen signatures, with "a business or two a day" joining the pro-Fleetwood bandwagon. *Works in Progress* encourages you to stop in and thank these business owners, and patronize them if you can:

Business	Signatory or signatories
Traditions	Dick Meyer
David Stein and Associates	David Stein
Thekla	Pit Kwiecinski
Smithfield Cafe	S.J. Boyle
Danger Room Comics	Patrick Mapp and Kendra Jennings
Electric Rose Tattoo Studio	Sean Lindseth
Proffitt's Cafe	Mike and Chris Proffitt
Pathways Books	Kay C. Ridgeway
Pleasant Peasant	Jennifer Turner and Drew Macy
Five Corners	James and Daniela Staples
Positively Fourth St. Records	Win Vidor
The Poppinjay	Janis Dean
Bulldog News	Annie Murphy
Fish Brewing Co. (Fish Tail Ale)	Mary and Crane Horton
Budd Bay Realty	Jeff Crandell and Frank Swinkey
Radiance Herbs and Massage	Carolyn Lacey
Archibald Sisters	Phil Rollins and Suzie Archibald
Ritzi Rags	Deanna Tabor
Norse Furniture Corp. (not on Brown's list, but a vocal supporter)	Lyle T. Morse

In addition to the long-needed work that Vince Brown is doing, LIHI has hired Delwin Redford and Jennifer Minich to coordinate community outreach and public relations efforts. Their job is to meet with business owners, attend public meetings, answer questions, and keep the communication lines flowing between Olympia and LIHI's Seattle office. Both Redford and Minich are homeless advocates of long standing, and have been active in local shelter and housing issues for over two years.

(Fleetwood, continued)

for the project is secured. We expect that process to take place over the next five to six months." We ask "Why not draw up a contract with any concerns that you have and sign it?" That way, when all of the commissioners' concerns were addressed, the award could be made without a lot of fuss.

We doubt the commissioners' veracity on their explanation for two reasons: first, the commissioners' told LIHI in May that they expected that they would have a decision about the award by June. Second, when we queried the commissioner's office, they told us that the city had asked them to wait until they were through with the dispute resolution process initiated by the city council. Sounds like they're waffling rather than actually *governing* to us.

A happy ending?

On June 15, probably right after the aforementioned meeting with state representatives, Steve Cooper, and DCTED, the city finally relented and drafted a conditional CHAS letter. The 13 units would *not* be at the Fleetwood, the city would get to decide where they go, how they were administered, and what agency would oversee them.

And guess who suggested this compromise? Shawn Newman? Mayor Bob? *The Olympian* ?

Nope, it was "evasive" and "arrogant" Sharon Lee of LIHI. Kinda makes you wonder who is more sincere in this debate, doesn't it? LIHI's primary concern was to save those units from being lost to 13 deserving homeless folks, while the city just wanted to save face with the business community. Meanwhile, the county stalls on drawing up a contract it has already tacitly agreed to brokering for purely political reasons.

Stay tuned to *WiP*. We're turning over rocks everyday on this issue, and there's plenty more to come. We'll keep you posted. But even without us, simply looking to the motivation of the players in this drama offers the best score card you can have.

Letitia and Greg would like to thank the Fleetwood opposition for all that they've taught us. We are certain that these lessons will come in handy in the future, especially when one considers the new political climate. ◆

On Guns and Basketballs at TESC

Jerome Johnson

Dear Colette,

Hope this finds you and the family well. Thanks for the article re the 2/75 —I found it useful.

Enclosed is the 'que sauce recipe for Lou. I sure hope it works on that gas grill of his!

I agree with Callie: the instep is better than the heel for the roundhouse. More balance, stronger delivery.

Summer's been slow in coming, but can't really complain. It's rained a little, lots of temperate semi-gray days.

I read in the paper the other day that Neil McClanahan is going to moonlight out at TESC. With a gun.

Read that we're going to get basketball and tennis, and move up into the NCAA minor leagues. What's next—letter grades? Faternities and sororities? Cheerleaders?

In a time of shrinking budgets, where will the money come from? Tuition increases?

And why spend the money—if any—on sports, instead of academic programs and/or support services?

I'm concerned, Honey. You know how we've fought against an armed police unit, successfully, but Les Perce says this will bring more professionalism.

I don't know.

Larry Savage says firearms will make officers safer; but I think it will make the campus more dangerous. Weapsons—especially firearms—greatly increase the likelihood of deaths in confrontations. And consider: if the Thurston County Sheriffs Dept. and the State Patrol could not deter Pimentel or Jirovec, and armed TESC force could not. Whackos like them, unfortunately, can rarely be prevented.

Some of the kids out there say that tennis and especially basketball will increase diversity. (That's code for saying that more blacks/people of color will come to Evergreen if we have those sports.) There's a racist assumption that blacks don't want to attend college for education; they just go to play basketball.

Arrrrggghhhh!

IF Evergreen wants to attract and retain people of color, then it should emphasize academic programs and an environment relevant to us as well as everyone else. People should come to Evergreen because of its unique approach to learning, not to play basketball. They can shoot hoops anywhere—but there's only one TESC.

Some say that having guns and basketball will "improve our relations with the community."

Colette, love, riddle me this: if Super Saturday doesn't do it, what will? And what's more important—remaining true to the Evergreen Experiment, or being popular? Those of us who are Old Evergreen don't begrudge sports, yet there's a reason for the focus on swimming and soccer. In the US, these sports aren't convulsed in the testosterone fever associated with basketball. The emphasis is on skill rather than flash, money and ego. At Evergreen, it's not whether you win or lose so much as how you play the game.

Oh well...we'll see.

I think of Jim Holly and Earleen Johnson. Byron and Bernice Youtz, the Unsoelds, the Dolivers, Agnes Clarkson, the Martins, Eva Goldberg and all the others who brought the dream to life. Wini Ingram, Bill Brown, Malcolm Stilson, Jacinta McKoy, Dorann Crable, Maxine Mimms, Stone Thomas, April West and more made it real. Dan Evans made it stick, and us students (and alumni) keep it strong.

Hell, look at the bright side, we survived Joe O., didn't we?

Love, Jerome ◆

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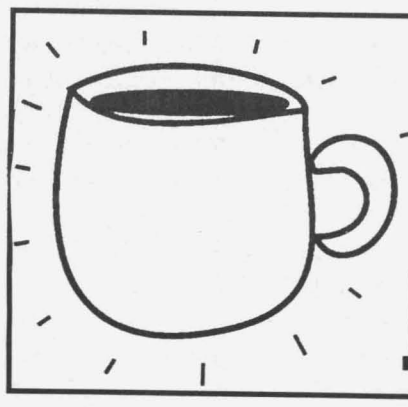
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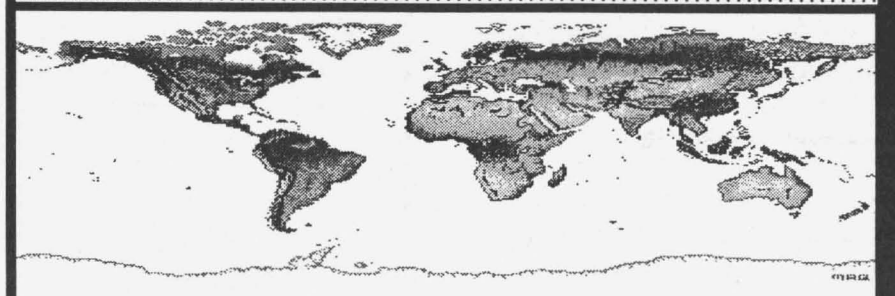

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Part II

Looking in on Contemporary Urban Cuba

Kim Sherman and Chuck Domitrovich

This is the second article by these authors who went to Cuba in January. Their first article which appeared in the March WIP explored rural Cuba and its agriculture. This one explores urban Cuba.

Cuba is a country of amazing contrasts, and nowhere is this more evident than in the capital city of Havana. We went to Cuba in January as part of an international brigade of youth interested in, and in support of Cuba's struggle for sovereignty against the United States-imposed embargo. The first week of the brigade was spent on an agricultural collective in rural Cuba. Our second week we toured government institutions and met with social and community groups in Havana. It was in Havana that the complexities of life in Cuba are more readily apparent. Whereas in the countryside people have gardens and easier access to the food grown on farms, in Havana, severe fuel shortages due to the embargo make shipping food into the cities difficult. As a result, it is in the cities that one is more likely to encounter long lines, shortages, and the black market.

During the peak of Cuba's economic crisis in 1991 - 1992, the black market grew as it became more and more the only place to find many consumer items. Although it is largely unpopular with its high prices, as much as 80% of the population has been forced to use it. The monthly food ration system, which was a popular gain of the revolution because it provided people with food at government-subsidized prices, is now unable to provide adequate amounts of food. Thus, the black market became more important in providing what the ration system could not. The shortages, combined with the black market and its high prices have led to an increased reliance on hard (i.e. foreign) currency among Cubans.

In response to these hardships, and in an effort to decrease dependency on the black market, the Cuban government legalized the US dollar. As many Cubans receive dollars from relatives abroad, stores have been opened which take only US dollars. These stores provide scarce goods at prices lower than those on the black market, while providing the government with the foreign currency it needs to purchase oil and other necessities from those countries willing to defy the US embargo. Unfortunately, new class distinctions have arisen between those Cubans who have access to dollars and those who do not.

In addition, with Cuba turning more and more toward tourism to gain access to foreign currency, prostitution is on the rise. The Cuban revolution had eliminated this industry which had thrived in pre-revolutionary Havana. The women who today turn to prostitution are largely doing so as an avenue to foreign currency. For some, it is a response to unemployment, once unheard of in Cuba, but becoming more and more common in its current economic situation.

While relatively wealthy governments in the US and Europe will jump at the first sign of an economic downturn to cut social programs, Cubans will proudly tell you that not a single hospital, clinic or school has been closed, and they have no intention of doing so.

Despite these new economic problems, the Cuban government has attempted wherever possible to limit cuts to the social wage. The prioritization of their limited resources was what impressed us most about Cuba. Castro has stated that education and healthcare, two of the most important and popular gains of the revolution, are among Cuba's highest priorities, along with pursuing foreign investment and increasing food production. While relatively wealthy governments in the US and Europe will jump at the first sign of an economic downturn to cut social programs, Cubans will proudly tell you that not a single hospital, clinic or school has been closed, and they have no intention of doing so.

During our trip to Cuba, we had the opportunity to visit day care centers, hospitals and schools. It was clear that these were areas of the economy which were well funded and maintained. The day care center was housed in modern facilities complete with air conditioning. We visited the Pioneer Palace in Havana, which was one of 400 educational centers in which grade school students could take specialized classes to meet a specific interest, in addition to their regular school. The wide range of classes included traditional dance, electronics, computers, telephone repair, shoe making and crafts. One class we visited taught seven to nine-year-old students to make soda pop. The classroom was set up like a simplified miniature factory, in which students sterilized bottles, carbonated water, measured and added flavorings, bottled the soda, and drank the finished product. The computer classes used modern computers and graphics programs. The dance students had beautiful costumes. Touring the facility, it was easy to forget that we were in a third world country, which has largely been denied the opportunity to trade with much of the world, and is having the worst economic crisis since its revolution thirty six years ago.

This is not to say, of course, that these institutions have not been affected. Day care centers, for example, are not being built fast enough to keep up with the demand for them. Parents are no longer automatically able to put their children into day care; waiting lists are now the norm. In spite of the many gains Cuba has made towards women's social, political and economic equality, childcare remains largely the responsibility of women, and thus women are more severely impacted by this problem.

The Pioneer Palace, too, has been affected; before the loss of the Soviets as a trading partner, an average of 40,000 students attended classes at the Palace each week. Now, because of problems with transportation and fuel shortages, only 8,000 students per week are able to take advantage of these classes. But rather than eliminate the program, the Cuban government is exploring other ways to provide these classes. It now sends teachers from the Palace to area schools to teach special classes. Specialized classes are also taught in factories and other facilities. It is definitely a reflection of priorities that other options are being explored and implemented.

There are a number of programs being tried to limit the effects of Cuba's special period on its people in other areas as well. Perhaps the most important is the effort to increase the population's involvement with the government and in decision making. Recent meetings, for example, took place in workplaces across the country to discuss strategies for combatting the current crisis. The meetings provided an important forum for workers to express concerns and participate in decision making.

To address food shortages, new agricultural markets have been opened. After fulfilling quotas of food they are required to sell to the government for distribution through the ration system, farmers are now allowed to sell their excess produce at the new markets. The food is sold at market prices, which, while higher than the ration prices, are much lower than those on the black market. Vendors are charged a booth fee, and are taxed

(Continued next page)

Soy Cubano!

Cuba is a country that -- due to an equitable food rationing and distribution system -- had virtually eradicated hunger. Cuba prided itself on its ability to provide "one liter of milk each day" to all its children. Because of the collapse of the former Soviet bloc (Cuba's primary trading partners) and the tightening of the U.S. embargo, Cuba can no longer afford to import adequate feed for its dairy cattle. Cuba's dairy production has been cut to 20% of what it was five years ago. Sadly, Cuba has had to curtail the milk ration for children after their seventh birthday.

But now Cuba's innovative researchers have launched an exciting program to extend the protein intake of her children. The Food Research Institute in Havana has developed a Cuban technology for the production of food products from soybeans.

Of special interest is a soy yogurt drink that is just being produced for children between the ages of 7 and 14 -- those no longer eligible for the milk ration due to the economic hard times. Fifteen soy factories are already operating in Cuba's eleven provinces. Twenty two more factories will be constructed before the end of 1995. Cuba's initial plan is to provide at least two liters of soy yogurt drink per week for the children in that age category.

The international Soy Cubano! Company will raise funds to invest in these factories as the action component of a larger Campaign to pressure Congress and the Clinton administration to exempt trade in food and medicine from the U.S. embargo of Cuba. There is support for this Campaign in the U.S. Congress, as well as among health and nutrition organizations and the U.S. public as a whole. The Campaign includes congressional lobbying, media work, public education, and grassroots organizing.

Soy Cubano! Company challenges the U.S. trade embargo of Cuba directly by encouraging U.S. citizens to make an open investment in a Cuban enterprise, channeling economic resources toward Cuba's laudable efforts to feed its children.

The Founding Partners of Soy Cubano! Company will sell "shares" in the company to tens of thousands of U.S. citizens, as well as citizens of Canada, Mexico, Europe and Australia. The company will then enter into a "joint venture" with the Cuban factories producing the soy yogurt drink and other soy food products.

Investors will receive a profound return on their investment - the satisfaction of knowing that, as a result of their contribution, Cuban children are getting a healthier, more protein-rich diet. They will also have the satisfaction of knowing that they have taken a stand against a cruel and irrational embargo that deprives innocent children of food.

The cost of building one soy yogurt factory is $50,000. The goal of the Soy Cubano! Company is to raise the funds needed to build, equip and staff at least one factory within the first year.

There are many reasons for the widespread appeal of this project:

(1) Soybeans contain complete protein and are increasingly recognized for their healthfulness for the human body and for the Earth. Soy food products are much less expensive to produce than meat and dairy products, requiring fewer natural resources to produce. Cuba has developed a particular line of soybean seed that grows well in warm climates with a relatively short growing cycle.

(2) An investment that directly improves the nutrition of Cuban children will be hard for the U.S. government to defeat. This project combines issues of

(Cuba, continued)

on the money they take in. Fees are lower in large cities, to encourage farmers to sell where the shortages are most acute. In addition volunteer agricultural contingents are gaining importance as a solution to the food crisis. The contingents consist of workers who agree to leave their regular jobs for a year or two to work in agriculture.

In order to increase its access to hard currency, the Cuban government has begun to solicit foreign investment in "joint ventures" in Cuba. These largely revolve around the oil and tourist industries. The terms of the agreements tend to be strict. The Cuban government refuses to privatize land ownership, for example, and only allows foreign investors to lease the land on which they build facilities. We visited a tourist center, which is funded by an Italian company. The company paid for the construction of the center, books guests, and pays to run the facility. In return, the Italian company shares the profits with the Cuban government. After the seven year lease expires, the facilities become full property of the Cuban government as do all its revenues.

Most of the Cubans we spoke to seemed optimistic about the future. They don't feel there are easy solutions to their current crisis, but see programs being implemented which are taking steps to ease its affects on the population. Visiting Cuba, and seeing the many gains it has made, it is sometimes hard to remember that it is a third world country. Most Cubans seem aware that the gains they have won will be taken from them if they give up the struggle against attempts by the US government to impose its domination over them. So while some Cubans may leave for the US and its higher standard of living, many Cubans asked us to remember the eleven million who have stayed in Cuba, realizing that a return to capitalism and the free market might benefit a small minority of the population but the majority would see their quality of life drop. One has only to look to nations in Latin America and Africa, where IMF and World Bank loans are conditioned on the reduction of already inadequate social programs to see what Cuba would have in store under US tutelage. But our impression of Cuba and its people leads us to believe they have no intention or desire to let that happen. ◆

Challenge

humanitarian aid and trade, exposing the contradictions in the trade embargo of Cuba and the absurdity and cruelty of U.S. policy.

(3) The movement to end the embargo of Cuba has made significant progress on the issue of humanitarian aid and on the issue of travel in recent years. It's time to take on the trade embargo directly and invest in Cuban factories trying to meet the primary needs of the Cuban people

(4) We are in a "win-win" situation. If the government chooses to ignore this action, the progressive community -- especially the business community -- will be emboldened to push harder and more openly to lift the trade embargo. If, on the other hand, the government tries to stop us from investing in a project which meets the basic health needs of Cuban children, many individual citizens and organizations will speak out in protest.

With the help of mainstream health and nutrition organizations and members of the U.S. Congress, the Campaign hopes to win for U.S. citizens the right to invest in such projects in Cuba, and the right of Cuba to trade for the food and medicines it needs on the world market.

For those of us who have worked so long and hard for the well being of children in Latin America and across the globe, this is the investment opportunity of a lifetime!

We cannot afford to wait until the U.S. decides to lift the embargo to invest in the health of the Cuban people. Today the nutritional deficiencies in Cuba are being experienced in bizarre and heretofore unknown disorders of the nervous and digestive systems, as well as anemia during pregnancy and low birth weight among babies, which are early indicators of malnutrition.

Numerous unnecessary deaths have been attributed to the nonavailability of basic nutrients, medicines and medical equipment.

And this in a country that had been #l in quality of life indices among third world nations, a country that had been universally admired by international health and human rights organizations for its attention to the nutritional and medical needs of its people.

Along with one of our co-sponsors, Pediatricians and Parents for Peace, we ask, "Why is the U.S. government trying to destroy a nation of healthy children?" We declare, along with United Nations health officials, "No nation on earth has the right to destroy the system of health and nutrition that Cuba had established to provide for the needs of its children."

Cuba has all the systems in place to provide complete protein to its children through the soy yogurt drink and other soy products -- the factories, the technology, the raw materials, the staff, the commitment to ongoing research for quality products. All they need from us is the capital.

As the American Public Health Association points out, "when it comes to food and medicine, there is no enemy."

"Shares" are $5 each. Investing in the health of Cuba's children, through such projects as the Soy Cubano! company, may be considered "trading with the enemy" by the US government, which carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a $250,000 fine. Shares can be purchased by contacting:

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JaxFax, National Rainbow Coalition

We fear those *white sheets*, but hose in *black robes* truly threaten us. In what could be considered the ultimate statement in self-hatred, Justice Thomas joined the majority in two 5-to-4 Supreme Court decisions, involving affirmative action and equal opportunity in education, that will set back our struggle for justice under the law. In effect, Thomas voted against his mother, his grandmother and any children he may have in the future. He even voted against himself.

If Sandra Day O'Connor and Clarence Thomas truly believe what they wrote in *Adarand*, both should resign. Both were affirmative action appointments: Reagan sought to put the first woman on the court, and Bush looked to replace Thurgood Marshall with another Black. Under the majority opinion both are on the Court *illegally*: both are expressions of "racial (and gender) paternalism" Thomas' words); and both should be *shamed* and *stigmatized*. Of curse, Justice Thomas HAS developed a *dependency syndrome* to Anton Scalia.

In Missouri's equal education case, the Court strongly implied that the lower courts had *acted improperly* by ordering remedies requiring two standards: (1) students "to reach their potential." and (2) the school system to achieve equality "to the extent practicable." The Court *acknowledged* that neither of these standards had yet been met, and strongly suggested that *these "equal protection" standards need not be met*. The Court is chipping away at the 1954 *Brown* decision and reinterpreting the 14th Amendment.

In a 27-page *concurring opinion*. Thomas made an 1896 *Plessy* "separate but equal" argument: "It never ceases to amaze me that the courts are so willing to assume that anything that is predominately black must be inferior. [The theory that] segregation injures blacks because blacks, when left on their own, cannot achieve [is the result of] a jurisprudence based upon a theory of black inferiority...The point of the Equal Protection Clause is not to enforce strict race mixing, but to insure that blacks and whites are treated equally by the state without regard to their skin color." *Unbelievable!*

The President's weak response to *Adarand* was antithetical to his Administration's position. While Transportation Secretary Federico Pena and Solicitor General Drew Days argued forcefully against *Adarand* (and lost), the President said, "The Court's opinion in *Adarand* is not inconsistent with (my own) view." A central canon of lawyers is to *zealously* defend their clients' interests. Failure to do so is an ethical violation and can result in disbarment. The political parallel to disbarment is electoral defeat.

JaxFax' analysis of *Adarand*: (1) O'Connor said, "*Whenever* the government treats any person unequally *because of his or her race*, that person has suffered an injury that falls squarely within the language and spirit of the *Constitution's guarantee of equal protection*. "Why is *"whenever"* limited to *race*? What about preferences for veterans? For alumni? For children of a school's faculty or administration? By *Adarand's* definition, these are not equal protection.

(2) Ginsburgs' dissent says that O'Connor's "strict scrutiny" standard in *Adarand* regarding *race* is not imposed in O'Connor's other opinions regarding *gender*.

(3) Both decisions are based on one premise–*race* may not be used in remedies for past or present *racial* discrimination. They are racist decisions due to their indifference to racism.

(4) O'Connor repudiated the notion that Blacks have been *harmed as a group*. Therefore, there can be no group, *only individual*, remedies.

Thomas (with his vote) and many Democrats (with their silence) are traitors to the civil rights tradition from which they benefited.

(5) While opponents of affirmative action often argue for the law to be "color-blind," seven of the Justices (Thomas and Scalia were the only exceptions) rejected the "color-blind" concept of justice. *JaxFax* argues that in the context of a multiracial society, the Court should be race-*inclusive* (vs. race-*exclusive*) and race caring (vs. race-*indifferent*) in order to achieve equal justice.

(6) The "strict scrutiny" standard *did not end affirmative action;* it moved the standard for proving discrimination away from a *results-based* standard toward an *intent-based* standard, which makes discrimination more difficult, lengthy and costly to prove and, therefore, makes justice more remote for those who need it most.

Thomas (with his vote) and many Democrats (with their silence) are traitors to the civil rights tradition from which they benefited.

Brace yourself, things can (and likely will) get worse. The *Shaw v. Reno* majority-minority districts case is due within three weeks.

◆

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(Citizens report, continued)

them down and send them to Brother Earth, c/o Works In Progress.

Citizens' Report to Olympia City Council

Many problems begin with at least questionable **police practices** pertaining to stops, arrests, searches, and seizures, particularly as applied to classes of persons the police department and/or city government have targeted for special attention. These classes include the young, the homeless, other poor persons, and racial minorities. Although the leadership of city government has taken admirable actions to deal with the racism and other unwarranted discrimination, and to take steps to prevent overt, bigoted official actions, this sensitivity does not seem to have trickled down to the line officers of the police department. Some problems may be attributed to lack of priorities, training, or standards, or lack of meaningful review to ensure that same are adhered to.

Practices of the **Municipal Court** and the prosecutors, and in most cases, the public defenders, seem to be geared more towards obtaining some disposition unfavorable to the accused that towards obtaining justice. The disproportionate time defendants are incarcerated before any meaningful contact with counsel or court hearing results in many defendants pleading guilty to crimes they did not commit in order to get out of jail for time served. Until recently there has been virtually **no** pretrial motion practice by public defenders, such as motions to dismiss due to police misconduct or due to lack of evidence of the crime. ILPP findings reflect at least one standing Constitutional violation against indigent defendants that would probably be seen to be a result of city policy.

The citizens have been unable to determine if the **City Attorney** has been properly advising city criminal justice agencies of their duties because of inability to obtain public records and indices of public records pertaining to same. The Municipal Court also fails to keep public records as mandated by the ARLJ and by state law.

Changing conditions in the community will probably lead to an increasing number of contested cases and could lead to an increasing number of actions to hold the City and individual public servants both civilly and criminally responsible for their actions, or lack of action when required.

Changing Community Conditions

Olympia has the earmarks of a company town with the attendant "The Company can do no wrong" attitude, the only difference being that here the "company" is government. The "company" has been growing, with the number of bureaucrats in just city government growing at a rate several times that of any other municipality in the state for the past few years.

Many government people have forgotten that they are first public servants, and are subject to restraints and accountability that private persons are not. Our Constitution recognizes that government does wrong when left to its own devices and is primarily concerned with protecting the citizenry from its government.

City of Olympia public servants have become accustomed to taking arbitrary actions with no meaningful accountability. This has been exacerbated by the recently ended long-term incumbency of a county prosecuting attorney who perhaps epitomized "good old boy (and girl)" politics and did not prosecute official misconduct by state, county, or city public servants for over two decades. City prosecutors and police likewise have not enforced laws when they are violated by public servants, and have indiscriminately pursued every case when the accused is not a public servant.

This is reflected in a criminal justice system that has blatantly failed to protect Constitutional rights or to pursue justice. This has resulted in an overcrowded jail and an overburdened municipal court, requiring action by the City Council. The council has obtained two reports, both of which are based on information fed to the reporters by public servants. Neither considers changing community conditions.

Several factors exist which could substantially change how criminal justice is done here. First, the above-mentioned former county prosecutor is no longer in office and it is unlikely that public servants in Olympia at any level of government will enjoy the *de facto* immunity to prosecution they have enjoyed for over twenty years.

Second, an influx of people from all over the country and the world, coupled with younger generations of local natives with a healthy skepticism towards government, is rapidly dissipating the docile, company town mentality that has characterized the people of Olympia for some time. Thirdly, lastly, and most relevant to the city's current study, an increased awareness of and interest in the legal system has led some in the community to see that the law and how it is administered is far too important to leave to the self-policing legal industry. This has resulted in more criminal defendants, particularly indigent people who may eventually have to use a public defender at some point during their case, taking the early steps to contest the charge or charges themselves.

The lack of early case screening by the prosecutor results in every case being prosecuted and the Municipal Court being little more than a rubber stamp for the police.

They have a Constitutional right to do so. Most people can request discovery materials, research the law that applies to their particular situation, and determine if there is a basis for dismissal or if they should accept a plea bargain before they talk to a lawyer.

COMMENT: The ILPP Report notes that an increase on contested cases of from 1 % to 4 % of cases filed has placed an inordinate burden on the criminal justice system. If city government does not deal with the underlying problems instead of taking a band-aid approach to the symptoms and joining in the "more jails" hysteria that seems to cresting in the U.S. generally, the number of contested cases can only increase.

Police Practices

Police officers routinely question, search, and arrest people on the streets of Olympia with **no**, or with only the flimsiest of excuses for, probable cause for the stop, search, etc.

Newspaper accounts reflect that government leadership has frequently openly discussed ways to get around laws intended to protect Constitutional rights and to drive those it considers "undesirable" to leave town or to become less visible to the "respectable". One impermissible criteria for stops this has resulted in is that officers believe they can stop and frisk any person they have ever arrested before or suspect of having any history of arrests, regardless of the outcome of the arrest or the person's current activity. To some degree this a direct result of the discussions in early 1994 pertaining to requiring Bread and Roses clients to register. Government leadership was asserting that Bread and Roses clients had criminal records and that "We don't want them in town." Although that effort has ceased the police are still often an unwarranted, oppressive presence around Bread and Roses.

Officers have also informed people that they are violating non-existent ordinances, or that the laws require or allow the police to make an arrest when the law does not do so. The latter is particularly so in domestic violence cases, where some officers assert that merely because they are investigating a report, no matter what the source or reliability of the report, they must make an arrest or search without a warrant. The domestic violence law only require an arrest when the officer sees evidence of a domestic violence crime.

The city's new ordinance against blocking the sidewalk is also misapplied. Officers rarely enforce it unless a merchant complains about youths congregating near their establishments.

Officers frequently make false or misleading statements in their reports, and in the rare cases where they are called to testify, they can lie with little fear of prosecution. This will be further addressed in the section on the Municipal Court System.

COMMENT: In one case, *Pottinger vs. Miami*, 810 F. Supp 1551 ,a federal court held the City of Miami liable under the civil rights laws for actions it had taken against the homeless. Olympia's similar conduct is well documented and could result in a finding of municipal liability. The city could also be liable for other Constitutional deprivations that are result of poorly trained or instructed police officers.

SUGGESTIONS: The City Attorney could provide proper instructions to the Police Department regarding investigatory stop, arrest, and search standards, and the implications of their making false or misleading reports The Police Department could establish enforcement priorities on Constitutionally permissible bases.

Municipal Court System

The lack of early case screening by the prosecutor results in every case being prosecuted and the Municipal Court being little more than a rubber stamp for the police. Until recently there has been virtually **no** pretrial motion practice by public defenders. Olympia has not codified standards for public defenders as mandated by RCW 10.101.030.

Although there is currently one exception in the Olympia system, public defenders on low paying individual contracts in systems with no actual public defenders' office, such as in Olympia, are usually new lawyers with little idea of or incentive to engage in motion practice. As in Olympia, this results in them doing little more than telling their clients to accept the prosecutors' plea offers.

This is exacerbated by the failure to provide counsel or pro se defendants with pretrial discovery and/or police

(continued next page)

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"Soft Rock for the Great Northwest"

Rockway-Leland Bldg. • Downtown Olympia

(Citizens report, continued)

reports, witness statements, etc. which have been entered as evidence to establish probable cause in a timely manner, sometimes even at all.

In Olympia the court usually hears the police report and witnesses statements to establish probable cause at arraignments, where indigent defendants are not represented by counsel. Defendants are not provided copies at that time. Copies are not placed in the court file as required by the Washington rules of the courts.

The court services manager has recently asserted that the law does not require retention of tapes of proceedings, even though a few months ago a court clerks stated that the tapes were kept for five years, as required by Chapter 40.14, RCW..

COMMENTS: One likely reason for the city's failure or reluctance to provide evidence to defendants, and to then conceal the same from the public, is to conceal the above-mentioned false and misleading police reports and other possible official misconduct.

This atmosphere of secrecy may be a result of city agencies' failure generally to comply with public records laws, but has resulted in defendants' inability to seek meaningful post-conviction relief in some cases.

Some jurisdictions do not require the written discovery demand for police reports and witness statements, but make them immediately available to defendants to take to counsel or to use in their own defense. This cuts down considerably on the time expended by both prosecutor and defense counsel and facilitates speedy, just adjudications in most cases.

The failure to provide counsel for indigent defendants at the arraignment/probable cause hearing, as described in the ILPP report, coupled with the lack of pretrial screening and the attendant automatic prosecution of every case, is a clear-cut Constitutional deprivation. The legal implications are similar to those pertaining to jail conditions in that a single incident could lead to a large class action suit. If many defendants used this as basis for changes of pleas of to vacate judgments, the cost to the city could be tremendous.

SUGGESTIONS: That Olympia adopt standards for public defenders. A public defender could be available in the courtroom at arraignments and probable cause hearings to question probable cause where appropriate. Discovery material could be immediately made available. The public defenders could have paralegal help. The city attorney could properly advise his assistants on pretrial screening of cases. ◆

(Capital Clubhouse, continued)

censure they frequently experience when they attempt to interact with persons who do not understand mental illness. In a group, there is a greater feeling of safety and ability to cope. These trips also expose the members to experiences that may have been missed in the past. Perspectives are broadened. As each member expands his/her horizon every member gains in confidence and self-esteem.

Peer support groups are an integral part of the clubhouse. The morning meeting is for all members and offers the opportunity for discussion of general concerns. There are also special evening support groups that address the challenges encountered by persons who have a specific illness in common.

Arts and crafts are offered to give each member an appropriate venue for self-expression. The members of the clubhouse are highly talented and can accomplish beautiful, satisfying pieces. Some even earn money with their art work.

The New Leaf Players, a theatrical group made up of members, offers the opportunity for community education as well as self expression. This small theatrical group has done presentations for schools, churches and hospitals, and many other places by invitation.

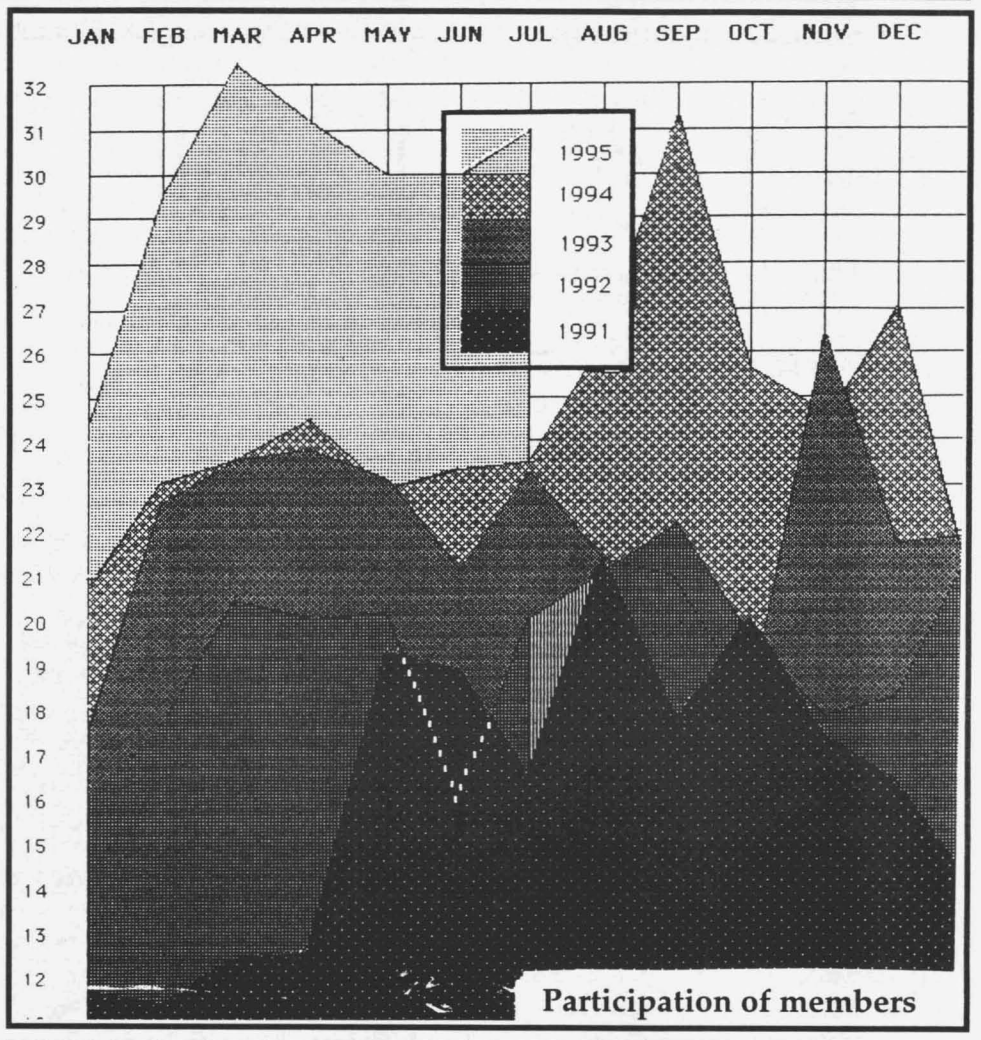
The Clubhouse has offered to its members (at a minimal cost) lunches every day and dinners two days each week. Limited job skills training is another of the programs offered at the clubhouse. Right now other agencies serving mental health consumers are bringing their clients to the clubhouse to develop good work habits in a non-threatening atmosphere. Clubhouse staff members provide feedback that allow case workers to better train and place a member that is ready to rejoin the workplace.

Many of our members have found full or part-time employment in satisfying jobs, saving the taxpayers money and contributing to the tax base and community. Some of the current staff are members who, through the programs and services offered, regained mental health and stability. Now their educational and experiential expertise is of use to others at the Clubhouse and in the community.

Clubhouse staff person assist in the development of a work history and develop creative ways to present the consumer to the prospective employer. This service to the community provides employers with employees who can do the job effectively. Employers don't have to waste a great deal of time screening and training new employees. That saves them money.

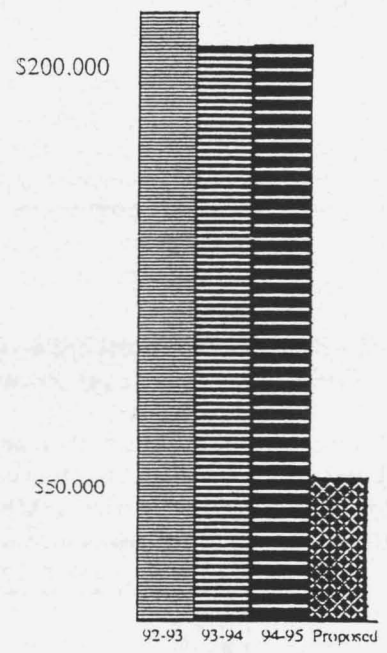
If the clubhouse funding is not restored to at least the current level the staff of the clubhouse must be reduced so drastically that many of the current services will no longer be available.

The clubhouse needs the support of the community right now. That support can take many forms, dollars for operations and for a more appropriate facility, equipment, food, and volunteers or mentors from the rest of the community. ◆



Participation of members

Capital Clubhouse Funding History



• In 1992-93 the RSN took over Clubhouse funding after the National Institute of Mental Health grant was accomplished. The contract began, in part, in 7/92, with major line item initiating in October, as the last of the NIMH funds were used. This graph represents the effective biennial during transition.

•• In the past biennium, we have had four contracts: a "bridge" contract in the Fall of 1994, and two three-month extensions before the present year's contract.

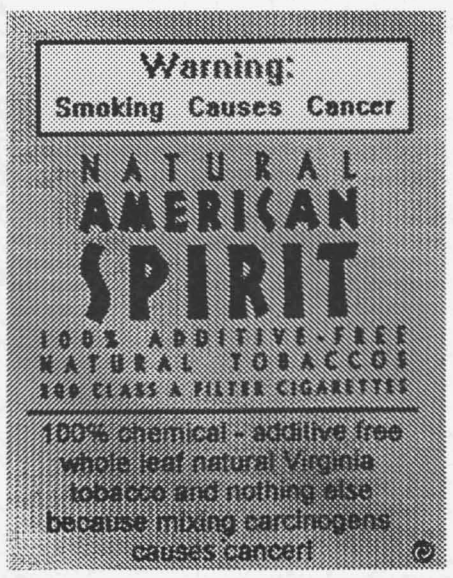
Join Capital Clubhouse Auxilary

The Capital Clubhouse Auxilary is an organization open to all community members to support the very necessary activies of the Capital Clubhouse. The Auxilary mission is "to further the good work of Capital Clubhouse through active development of funds, community support and awareness, and volunteerism."

Their central tasks are to:

1) support funding development through:
• seeking grants, sponsorships, and other major financial support.
• conducting community fund-raising activities.
2) develop community support and awareness through:
• public appearances to promote the activities and interests of the Clubhouse
• creating and disseminating educational and promotional materials.
3) coordinate volunteer services through:
• developing volunteer service positions to supplement Clubhouse staffing.
• locating able individuals to serve in the various positions.
• creating training/orientation and evaluation processes for volunteers.
• scheduling volunteers in each position developed.

To join this auxiliary please call (360) 357-2582 and ask for Judy.



WORKS IN PROGRESS HISTORICAL CALENDAR

★ ★ ★ JULY 1995 ★ ★ ★

"It is certainly true that he who holds the power to define is our master, but it is also true that he who holds in mind an alternative definition can never quite be his slave." Neil Postman

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat

"I do not believe that the meaning of the Constitution was forever "fixed" at the Philadelphia Convention . . . The government they devised was defective from the start, requiring several amendments, a civil war, and monumental social transformation to attain the system of constitutional government, and its respect for the individual freedoms and human rights, we hold as fundamental today." Thurgood Marshall, 1987

July, the fifth month of the Roman calendar, was named in honor of Julius Caesar, who was born in this month.

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29		

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

○ full moon ● new moon

1

1936- Pastor Martin Niemoeller of Berlin is arrested by the Nazis in Germany, and, along with other anti-Hitler Protestant clergymen, is thrown into prison

2

1917- East St. Louis: African-Americans shot, hanged in vicious race rioting. 20-75 dead
1979- Supreme Court upholds Boldt Decision

3

1892- After 2 days of demonstration, workers at Carnegie Steel Co. in Homestead, Penn. go on strike, protesting wage cuts and the hiring of 300 Pinkerton guards

4

1827- Slavery abolished in New York
1908- Richard Wright born
1913- Troops fire on gold mine strikers in Johannesburg South Africa, 40 killed

5

1948- England: National Health Service Act adopted. Provides free medical care, unemployment benefits, sickness, motherhood, widows, orphans, old age, and death

6

1854-Republican Party begins w/ state convention in Jackson, Michigan
1904- African-American's National Liberty Party begins w/ St. Louis convention

7

1846- United States annexes California
1898- United States annexes Hawai
1919- William Kunstler, lawyer who defended "Chicago Seven", is born

8

1835- Liberty Bell cracks as it rings for Chief Justice John Marshal's funeral
1876- White terrorists attacked Black Rebulicans in Hamburg, S.C., killing 5

9

1850- President Taylor dies of typhus
1960- Premier Nikita Khrushchev threatens US with Soviet rockets if Washington attempts to oust Castro regime in Cuba

10

1902- Explosion kills 125 Pennsylvania miners
1916- San Francisco: Steel workers join striking longshoremen to demand eight hour day

11

1919- Dutch Parliament adopts 8-hour work day
1933- German teachers ordered to read Adolf hitler's Mein Kampf, become familiar with Nazi creed

12

1951- A mob of 3,500 tries to keep black family from moving into all-white Cicero, Illinois. Gov. Adlai Stevenson calls out National Guard to stop the rioting

13 ○

1787- Congress excluded slavery from Northwest Territory
1863- N Y Draft Riots: Blaming African-Americans for Civil War, mobs lynch them using lamp posts

14

1775- Juan Jose Perez Hernandez landed at Point Grenville, claimes area for Spain
1905- Raid on NY women's poolroom led by female detective

15

1913- White workers attack Japanese rail laborers, Steamboat Springs, Colorado
1963- S. Vietnam: Buddhist leaders renew struggle against President Diem

16

1909- Steel strikers clash with troops in Pittsburgh
1973- Senate Watergate investigators discover Nixon maintains a tape-recording system in oval office

17

1955- Arco, Idaho becomes 1st community in world to receive all of its electricty from atomic power
1958- British troops land in Jordan at King Hussein I's request

18

1964- Killing of 15-year-old black boy by off-duty white NY policeman starts outbreak of racial violence in black neighborhoods, particularly the Harlem area

19

1919- Washington DC: Race riot begun by white soldiers raiding African-American residential areas
1980- Moscow summer Olympic Games begin minus U.S.

20

1894- Pullman Strike: This strike, one of the most bitter strikes in United States history, ends. It began on June 26 after the Pullman Car Company reduced wages

21

1906- Captain Dreyfus was vindicated
1925- John Scopes, a biology teacher in the Dayton, Tennessee, found guilty of teaching theory of evolution, and fined $100

22

1914- Strikes in Russia; 160,000 out in St. Petersburg
1931- Moratorium on taxes is put into effect in Kansas to help 1,000s of distressed farmers in the state

23

1900- Canada closes its doors to paupers, criminals
1967- Detroit: 43 person killed in race riot through the 30th. 2,000 injured, 5,000 arrested, 1,442 fires reported

24

1847- Brigham Young and followers arrive at Great Salt Lake Valley, Utah
1937- The state of Alabama frees five of the defendants in the famous Scottsboro case

25

1900- Angry mob terrorizes New Orlenas; many African-Americans are beaten and killed
1985- Spokeswoman for Rock Hudson confirms he has AIDS

26

1816-United States troops attacks Fort Blount in Florida. The fort held fugitive slaves and Native People
1908- Salvadore Allende born

27

1919- Federal troops sent to Chicago riot: 15 whites, 23 blacks killed, 500 injured
1914- British troops invade streets of Dublin to disarm rebels

28 ●

1932- 15,000 unemployed veterans driven out of Washington, DC
1917- NY: 10,000 African-Americans silently walk 5th Ave. protesting lynchings

29

1888- Yellow fever epidemic broke out in Jacksonville Florida and persisted until December. Over 4,500 cases reported, more than 400 died

30

1866- White Democrats, led by police, attack convention of African-American and white Republicans in New Orleans. More than 40 persons killed, 150 wounded

31

1940- Adolf Hitler bans Christian Science in Germany
1979- Chrysler asks government for $1 billion loan. On 1/7/80, Congress and Carter give $1.5 billion

"I often think of the Donner party. Caught in the pass, they ended up as cannibals, eating each other. I remember following the same route. . . in my Olds 98 on the salt flats. . . It took the Donners six days. I went past those flats at seventy-five miles an hour, just zap!

"None of the these tribes saw enough whites at any one time to ever regard them as dangerous. If you have a tribe of 500 sitting on a hillside and a wagon train of 200 people goes by, that's no threat to you. You hear a lot of stories. . . that the Indians were afraid of the whites because they thought they were crazy. . . the tremendous sacrifices the pioneers made to get across the Great Plains. You think of [the] people who sat on the hillside, who knew every creek and rock for a thousand miles around. They're looking down at these people, who are terrified because they're in tall grass. Perhaps the Donner party might have been saved had they been friends of the Indians, had they not been frightened of these "enemies". . . You have to take a new look at what you thought America was before you can figure out where it's going."

Vine Deloria in Studs Terkel's
American Dreams: Lost and Found

★ *"When I liberate others, I liberate myself."* ★
Fannie Lou Hamer